FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 6, 1854. [NO. 1918.]

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98tf

HARRINGTON'S
Male and Female School.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Principal.
Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Second Session of this School opened January 9th and will close June 24.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Department will be sent out biennially, and no Student found to be of a bad character can remain in the Institutions.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the Students.

Board at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

Tuition in both Departments—$8, $10, $12 50, and $15 per Session. Extras—Music $17 50; Drawing, Painting, French, and Embroidery, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal at "Evans's Mills."

Carlonton, Feb'y 1, 1854 68*12w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale Three Stores on Market street; one occupied by G. B. French, one by C. B. Reston & Co., and the other by T. H. Howey; also the property occupied by C. DuPre & Co., and others, at the corner of Front and Princess streets, and extending on Princess street towards the river. A lot on Front street running to the river, including a wharf known as the Beatty Wharf; a Lot on the corner of Front and Ann streets, his late residence, now occupied by Mr. Ferguson; a Lot on the corner of Third and Ann streets; The Palo Alto House and Lot, a Lot on Fourth street extending to Boundary, and half a Lot on Boundary adjoining the same, two small lots with dwellings near the Old Poor House, on Boundary street; also a Summer residence on Masonboro' Sound, and about 1000 acres of land near Elizabeth River in Brunswick county.

The above property, or such portion thereof as shall not be otherwise disposed of previous to that time, will be sold at public auction in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next.

DANL. E. BAKER

Jan 12, 1854 62tf

WANTED.

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 26, 1853. 48 tf

DRY GOODS.
At Floral College.

WARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 32*tf

1200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never failing stream. A first rate two story dwelling, with all necessary out houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.

Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 44*tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of LUCAS & FRY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. P. Fry is fully authorised to settle all business of the late firm. Persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle by the first of March, as it is very desirable that said firm should be closed as soon as possible. We, the subscribers, tender our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to us.

LUCAS & FRY.

Montgomery county, N. C., Jan. 16, 1854. 66*6t

COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the subscribers, have this day entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a general Dry Goods and Grocery Business, under the name and style of LUCAS & HAYWOOD.

We humbly solicit the friends of the late firm to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods as low as can be afforded in this country.

H. G. LUCAS.
WM. R. HAYWOOD.

Pekin, Jan'y 16, 1854. 66*6t

$5 Reward.

ON the 1st day of January 1853, I hired a Boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq. Some time in February last he ranaway from Williams, and is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville. Said Boy is about 14 years old, quite an active, good looking little fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or J. E. Bryan, Esq.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian.

Feb'y 4, 1854. 68*tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1854.

OUR CANDIDATE.—The nomination of Gen. Dockery has waked up the Whig party. "I have been (said a very intelligent Whig from a neighboring county, yesterday,) indifferent to politics lately; but the nomination of Gen. Dockery has thoroughly roused me." We learn from Robeson and Wayne, that a new and lively spirit was infused into the Whigs of those counties, as was manifested by expressions of feeling at their Courts held this week and the last. From every Whig of whom we have heard, comes the same uniform expression of confidence and satisfaction. The only dissentients are the Locofocos. They are decidedly displeased at the nomination; and have not prudence enough to conceal their displeasure.

GOV. MANLY AND THE BASIS.—It is due to the truth of history, to the Whig party, and to Gov. Manly, that we republish from the Observer of August 27, 1850, the letter of Gov. Manly, indignantly denying, and, as we have before remarked, disproving, the assertion then made and lately revived by the Wilmington Journal, that he had advocated the white basis. The letter will be found in another column.

The Journal asserts that Gov. Manly's denial is unsupported, and should not be taken against the certificate of 19 persons who state what they *understood* him to say at Wentworth. But the Journal is mistaken. Gov. Manly's denial was supported by various others, written from Guilford, Morganton, &c., by gentlemen who saw the imputation in the Standard at that time, and at once came out and denied it, without any opportunity of consulting Gov. Manly, who was in the extreme West, but from their personal knowledge of his speeches. The following is a sample of those letters:

"And here let me remark that I would have been surprised (if I could have been surprised at any thing from Holden,) at an Editorial in the "Standard" of last Saturday, charging Governor Manly with advocating in the West "the destruction of the present basis of representation and going unequivocally for the white basis."—Now, sir, as a friend of Gov. Manly, who has heard him on these occasions before large crowds in the Western part of the State, discuss this very question, I pronounce the assertion FALSE, and I do so for this reason, that the GOVERNOR HIMSELF, in WILKES, in CALDWELL and in BURKE, where the slave population is sparse in comparison to other counties in the State, BRANDED THE CHARGE AS FALSE IN THE PRESENCE OF MR. REID, AND MORE THAN A THOUSAND WESTERN VOTERS."

This whole matter was perfectly well understood at the time. Reid every where in the West charged Gov. Manly with being in favor of the White basis. This invariably produced a denial by Gov. Manly, by which denial he lost here and there a vote of a Whig who favored the White basis. And while this was going on in the West, the Standard started the story in the East, knowing that Gov. Manly was too far off to meet and refute it effectually. It was an artful movement, skilfully and successfully played,—though as to its morality not much need be said.

THE FRESHET.—A letter from Ashborough, Feb'y 25th, says, "The rain has been very heavy above this place. Deep River is higher than it has been for many years. It is feared that the Bridge at Union will be carried off."

We regret to hear that the Bridge at Tysor's Mills in Chatham, and at Cedar Falls in Randolph, have been washed away.

A walk down to the landing on Tuesday afternoon gave us a view of the Cape Fear in all its power. It had risen nearly 50 feet since Sunday evening. Its back water had stopped the Cross Creek, Blount's Creek, and Fayetteville Factories, (the last situated within 2 or 300 yards of the Town House.) McNeill's Flour and Grist mill was also stopped; and as for McLauchlin's Saw Mill at the mouth of the Creek, we learn that its roof was so far under water that it could not be touched by a ten foot rod.

A NEW BOAT.—We saw on Tuesday a number of workmen busily engaged on a new steamer now on the stocks at the Brothers' Company's wharf near the Clarendon Bridge. The keel was laid three weeks ago, and already her sides are planked half way up. She will be ready for service probably in six or eight weeks. Her length 125 feet, breadth 17 feet, will draw 2 feet water. Her engine will be 100 horse power, and from her beautiful model it is expected that she will be a fast boat. It is intended to fit up a cabin 80 feet long on deck. The Brothers' Company have purchased another boat for their line, which they expect very soon to take a place on the river.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK.—The Home Insurance Company has bought a lot on Wall Street, 22 x 48 feet for $50,000.

The Bank of the Commonwealth, a lot on the corner of Nassau and Pine Streets, 374 x 90 feet, for $125,000. The St. Nicholas has refused $130,000 for a lot and bank building on Wall and New Streets which cost $100,000—$60,000 for the lot and $40,000 for the building just completed. The offices in the building not occupied for the Bank rent for $12,600.

Gen. Edward J. Mallett, formerly of this town, is President of this Bank.

PENSIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Report of the Commissioner of Pensions, states that there are in North Carolina 392 U. S. Pensioners, and that only one, a pensioner under the act of 1848, died during the last year.

Mr. Dockery is represented by those who know him personally, to be a well meaning man, very much in character like old Grimes, we judge from all accounts, with this exception however, that Mr. Dockery is a gentleman "of firmness of character, and strength of intellect," which Mr. Grimes was not. The above though lengthy, and perhaps somewhat tedious to the patience of the reader, should nevertheless be excused under the circumstances. This sketch of the life and services of the distinguished individual in question, is both faithful and accurate, and may be relied on by his friends, as an impartial account of the deeds and achievements which mark his high and useful career in the cause of his *party*.

Goldsborough Republican.

Such is the language employed towards one who was deemed by his neighbors a fit representative in that distinguished body the Convention of 1835 to amend the State Convention; who has since repeatedly been elected by them to represent them in the State Senate and in the Congress of the United States; and who is now the choice of the whole Whig party of North Carolina for Governor. The Republican never heard of Gen. Dockery before, if we may judge from its "sketch of his life and services." But we think that it will find out, before a year passes, that he has held one office at least—that of Governor of North Carolina.

A most uneuphoneous name is Dockery, and rhymes to no known substance, save and except crockery; as thus—

They went to Raleigh and they smash'd the crockery;
They throw'd themselves away on General Dockery.

Of course, the poetry is not much to brag of, but then it is "free gratis, for nothing."

Wil. Journal.

We are not given to rhyming, and our poetry, like the Journal's, is "not much to brag of"; but August next will doubtless show that the following lines, if they contain less poetry, have a deal more truth than the Journal's:

The Whigs went to Raleigh and nominated Dockery,
Who knocked into eternal smash the Locofoco crockery.

"Gen. Dockery proclaimed in 1851 that, if elected to Congress, and if South Carolina should secede, he would vote fire and sword against her to compel her back into the Union."—*Standard.*

If the General made any such proclamation, he was only following in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson.

"In his (Gen. Dockery's) contest in 1851, he was a "submissionist."—*Standard.*

"Submissionist" as he was according to the Standard, he gave the Hon. Green W. Caldwell an awful thrashing. He'll be the same sort of "submissionist" to somebody next August.

LETTER FROM GOV. MANLY.

To the Editor of the Register:

It is unpleasant and generally unprofitable to refer to the bickerings of a heated political campaign when the contest has ceased; or to reproduce the speeches that were made when the excitement, which called them forth and invested them with a temporary interest, has passed away.

An article however, in the last Raleigh Standard, published by Mr. Thomas Ruffin, Jr. under the head of "A CARD TO THE PUBLIC,"—wherein he gratuitously makes what he is pleased to call a question of veracity between himself and me, impels me from motives of self-respect as well as a proper regard for the opinions of my friends, to make a brief statement upon the subject.

The discussion of such issues, whether assumed or real, in the newspapers, is, in my judgment offensive to the public taste, for various reasons. Personal difficulties or misunderstandings among gentlemen, when they exist in fact, can always be adjusted more satisfactorily in private. I am not responsible for this intrusion upon the public, and truly regret the necessity which leaves me no other alternative.

In a certificate addressed to the editor of the Standard, dated Wentworth, July 16th, 1850, and signed by Mr. T. Ruffin, Jr. and others, and published on the 20th of that month, it is stated in substance, that they were present at the political discussion between my opponent and myself at Wentworth in Rockingham County, on the 20th June preceding, and that they understood me as declaring that I was in favor of abolishing federal population as the basis of representation in our Constitution, and of instituting white population in its stead; and further that I stated I was a better friend to equal suffrage than my opponent. Accompanying Mr. Ruffin's "Card to the Public" in the last Standard are published sundry other certificates of gentlemen, dated since the election was over, who were present on that occasion, and who affirm in substance that they also so understood me.

Now I do not undertake to say that these gentlemen have stated falsehoods, nor that they have corruptly and maliciously represented me. By no means. *I say my positions were misunderstood.* Whether this arose from any obscurity in the manner in which they were stated by me, that being my first speech in the campaign, or whether the impressions of those gentlemen were derived from unfounded inferences from my arguments, instead of legitimate conclusions, I know not. But by some means my position and opinions were misinterpreted by them, as I shall proceed to show.

On the 29th day of June last, I met my opponent for the first time during the campaign in his own county at Wentworth. I commenced the discussion and alluded briefly to several topics.

In regard to Equal Suffrage, I said or intended to say, as I had done many times before, that, if by allowing the qualified voters in the House of Commons to vote also in the Senate, it was contended that this made them equal or gave them equal political power under our Constitution, it was a mistake: that it would not accomplish that object. By way of illustration, I argued that the County of Onslow formed one Senatorial District and was allowed one Senator. The Counties of Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke and McDowell formed one Senatorial District and were allowed one Senator. That allowing all the free white men in these Districts to vote for their Senators respectively, would not be granting to them an *equality of power*, for as Onslow had about 800 voters and the other four Counties had about 4000 voters, it would be making 800 men equal to 4000, or making one man equal to five. And I argued that it would be necessary for *those who advocated the proposed amendment in the Constitution on this ground, to change the basis of representation to the white population principle*, so that one white man in one section of the State would be of equal weight to a white man in any other section—that the *advocates of the doctrine*, to be consistent men, must *go for the change*. Such was, I think, my argument, such was certainly my meaning. Yet in a rapid debate, heard only once, gentlemen might have adopted the opinion that I was advocating the establishment of the White Basis. While on the same subject, I stated that the recent Democratic Convention had proposed to change the Constitution by extending the right of voting for members of the General Assembly and of electing the Judges by the people: that the Whig Convention not only proposed these changes, but also the questions of electing the Officers of State and Justices of the Peace by the people; that the Whigs had thus gone further than the Democrats, and, I remarked playfully, that therefore I was a better Free Suffrage man than my opponent.

In regard to the federal basis of representation, I said in substance, that many persons in this State, myself among the number, were of the opinion that, when the new basis of representation was established in our Constitution, slaves and property in slaves entered too largely in the composition. That slaves formed a most important item of calculation for *both Houses* of the Assembly; in the Commons slaves being estimated *as persons* by counting three-fifths, and in the Senate as property by counting the amount of taxes paid on them into the Public Treasury. In this connection I stated further, *as an abstract proposition*, that if I had to make a Constitution for a people *ab initio* (they having had no Constitution before) that white population should form the basis of representation in one branch at least of the law-making department. But making a Constitution *ab initio* or from the start, a new Constitution for a new State, is a very different thing, in my judgment, *from changing an old one* already existing; *existing upon compromises* of sectional influences, and adjustments of antagonistic interests, like the Constitution of North Carolina. And it was a total mistake and misapprehension of my argument and opinions to suppose that I, at Wentworth or elsewhere, ever advocated the doctrine *of changing our present Constitution so as to abolish federal and substitute white population as the representative basis.* These were the opinions that I expressed myself ready "to stand up to and to swear by," and not the upturning of our Constitution and the abandonment of its compromises. I was not proposing amendments to our Constitution; for as I said in my printed address to the Whig Convention, "in my judgment it is no part of a Governor's duties or right to make or propose new Constitutions for the People."

Yet I have no doubt that those who have given Certificates about my speech understood me as they have stated and were honest in their convictions. But as I have already said, either they drew inferences not warranted by the argument, or my views were too ambiguously or obscurely expressed. And when my attention was drawn to the subject subsequently, that I had been so understood at Wentworth, it was promptly disavowed and my true position explained.

This speech at Wentworth was made on the 29th of June. On the 3rd of July, at Salem, my opponent stated in his address to the People, that he understood me at Wentworth as going in favor of changing our Constitution so as to adopt white for federal basis, &c. I interposed for explanation and assured him that he had misunderstood me; that I did not advocate any such change, and when I came to reply, I explained my position more fully. This allegation was repeated by my opponent in our public discussions at various other places afterwards and always repudiated and disaffirmed by me, and on some occasions with surprise and warmth that he should persist in alluding to it after he had been so repeatedly disabused. These often repeated disclaimers too, it will be observed, were made in a part of the State where the doctrine is understood to be popular and where it might have been received with great favor by those whom I addressed.

On the 17th of July, when on the eve of leaving Morganton, I received information, for the first time, that Circulars and Hand-bills had been sent into the Eastern part of the State, where this change in the Constitution is very unpopular, stating that I was advocating this doctrine in the West. The information given me was quite indefinite; I had seen no newspapers; no time, nor place was particularized where such sentiments had been expressed by me, but the general idea merely was conveyed to my mind by the intelligence, that it was set forth and circulated in the East on the eve of the Election, when but little time was allowed for explanation there, that I was conducting the campaign on this issue; that in other words I had come out for it and was travelling through the West urging it before the People. Under the impulse arising from this gross injustice, I wrote short notes to the Editor of the Register and other Whig Papers in the State denouncing the charge as false. Having no time to write explanations, I contented myself with a simple denial and requested a friend who had heard me at Wilkesboro', Lenoir, and Morganton, to write to the Register and explain the matter. This he did on the 18th of July, and it was published on the 26th, in the Register, and fully sustains what I here state. I knew that I was advocating no such doctrine, and pronounced the charge to be false. Every respectable man of both parties among the thousands who heard me in the West from Salem to Cherokee, knows it to be false. They all know that I not only did not advocate the doctrine, but that on all occasions, when brought to my notice, I expressly repudiated and disavowed it.

In my communication to the Presses, I had no reference to the Certificate of Messrs. T. Ruffin, Jr., and others, addressed to the Standard. My communication was written and dated 17th July, at Morganton. Mr. Ruffin's certificate is dated 16th July, at Wentworth; the places being 150 miles apart, and appears for the first time in the Standard on the 20th—*three days after the date of my Communication*, and which in fact I never saw until after the close of the Campaign on my return from Cherokee. Of course, I could have known nothing about it when I wrote, and could not have referred to it. Whence, then, arises this *question of veracity*, and whence the necessity of Mr. Ruffin's "Card to the Public," to vindicate his certificate which had no public existence at the time I wrote?

That Messrs. Ruffin and others may have understood me as taking the ground set forth in their Certificate, I have already admitted. But I say they were mistaken. Whether that was their fault or mine, I will not say.

One word in conclusion. Their Certificate is dated the 16th July. My *disclaimer* of the doctrines therein imputed to me was made on the 3rd of July, and continually up to the 16th. If at the date of their Certificate on the 16th, they were apprized of my disclaimer and explanation, I leave it to their own sense of justice and fairness to decide, (*their purpose in setting forth the certificate, being, as Mr. Ruffin says in his Card to the Public, to "meet and correct the misrepresentations of a portion of the Whig Press,"*) whether I ought not to have received at their hands, while volunteering to "set things to rights," the benefit of my disclaimer and explanation.

CHARLES MANLY.

Raleigh, August 22, 1850.

COMMUNICATION.

At a meeting of the Members of the Bar in attendance on the Superior Court of Moore, held in the Court House in Carthage on the 22d ult., for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of ROBERT STRANGE, Esq., deceased, their friend and professional brother, the following proceedings were had:

The meeting was organized by calling Alexander Little, Esq. to the Chair, and the appointment of John Winslow, Esq. as Secretary—

On motion, John D. Toomer, George C. Mendenhall and Samuel J. Person, Esqs. were appointed a Committee to report resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting.

The Committee after retiring for a few minutes returned and reported the following resolutions; which, after addresses from Messrs. Toomer and Mendenhall were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God to remove from among the living, our distinguished fellow-citizen and professional brother, ROBERT STRANGE; be it therefore resolved,

1. That by this melancholy visitation the Country has been deprived of an eminently useful and able citizen, the profession of a talented and learned lawyer, Society of an accomplished christian gentleman, his friends of one whose attachments were deep and lasting, and his family of the fondest husband and father.

2. That his death has filled our hearts with deep sorrow and left a vacancy in our body which cannot be filled.

3. That we condole most sincerely with his greatly afflicted family, and truly sympathise with them in their sad bereavement.

4. That as a token of respect and regard for the memory of our departed brother and friend, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of three months.

5. That his Honor Judge Saunders be requested to cause these proceedings to be spread upon the records of the Court; and that a copy of them be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

On motion of John H. Haughton, Esq., Samuel J. Person, Esq. was appointed to present the foregoing resolutions and the proceedings of this meeting to his Honor, Judge Saunders, with a respectful request that he would order the same to be spread upon the Minutes of this Court.

On motion of John D. Toomer, Esq. the Chairman of this meeting was requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the family of the deceased.

On motion of Walter A. Huske, Esq. the Editors of the newspapers in the town of Fayetteville are respectfully requested to publish the proceedings, and the Editors of the different papers throughout the State to copy the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ALEXANDER LITTLE, Chairman.
JOHN WINSLOW, Sec'y.

On the meeting of the Court, next day, Mr. Person rose and said:

May it please your Honor: There is a sadness in our hearts and a vacant place in our circle. We look around and one familiar face is not seen, —one accustomed place is unfilled. Our friend and brother is not here. Judge Strange is no more. With sorrowing hearts the members of the Bar met on yesterday to pay a tribute to his memory, and I have been charged with the duty of requesting that your Honor will cause their proceedings to be entered upon the Minutes of this Court. It is true that they can not increase his fame, or add to the many excellencies of his character; but they will serve to convey some idea of our high appreciation of him while living, and our heart-felt sorrow at his death. They set forth no cold formalities, but breathe the affectionate remembrance of saddened friends—of those who were drawn to him by the purity of his character and the noble generosity of his nature. Of the public character of our lamented friend it is unnecessary to speak. Among the records of the National Senate, in the Legislative and Judicial histories of our own, in his forensic efforts and literary productions, are to be found the very highest evidences of his distinguished ability and great public worth. These belong to the country in common with his fame. But I should be unfaithful to my own heart if I failed to speak of his private and social virtues,—of those features of beauty in his character, which may not have been always seen by the world, but which in the sun-light of friendly intercourse stood out in beautiful perfection, of those gushing impulses of his nature which won the confidence and captivated the hearts of his associates.

No man was more generous and confiding. To his friends his heart was as open as Summer and unvarying as the Poles. His delicate sense of honor was offended by the slightest touch, and while he scrupulously guarded his own feelings, none were more ready to make reparation for injury, or did it with more graceful magnanimity. Altogether he was one of those men who lend a charm to society, whose friendships are warm and glowing, and whose sympathetic natures, attracting others like themselves, cause the heart to rejoice in knowing that men may in truth be brethren. As friends we mourn his loss. To us it seems a great sorrow, but how immeasureably greater must be the bereavement of those to whom he was the best and fondest husband and father—those who were cherished in the greatest depths of his heart and upon whom he lavished the riches of his affections! It is a high and holy office of friendship to sympathise with friends in affliction, and a melancholy pleasure to feel that we are not unmindful of its demands. We may partake of their great sorrow and share in the consolations of their faith and hopes. We may go back to the sick chamber and though the body perishes, there is that there which makes us feel that the spirit is strong to conquer death, pure to meet God. Let us mingle our grief with theirs, our prayers with theirs, and with them in heart let us bedew his grave with our tears.

Judge Saunders said, he very sincerely united with the gentlemen of the bar in this tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased brother. For more than thirty years Judge Strange had been connected with the profession of the law, and during this long period he had so conducted himself as not to have left a single stain on his high moral or professional character.—When such a man descends to his grave, his name commands the respect, his fate the sympathy, of the whole community, and his example excites the emulation of all such as seek that fame which virtuous actions alone can confer. Although the deceased had reached near three-score years, he had before him every prospect of still further success in his profession, with every enjoyment of domestic happiness. But it has pleased the Almighty to close his earthly career, and he adds to the melancholy list of the many bright names who have gone before him in the last few years, who had mingled in the active pursuit of this world's honors. "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

Let the proceedings be entered on the Journals of the Court.

YOUNG AMERICA IN THE PULPIT.

The following is a portion of a supplication to the Throne of Grace lately offered up in the California Senate by a Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, a clergyman, formerly of Long Island. [The "new boundary" the Father of Mercy is thanked for, is Sonora, which "President" Walker has just been stealing, or has already stolen, from Mexico.]

"We thank Thee for this new extension of our national boundary. Oh God! for the vast territory thus thrown open to the enterprise of our people for the wide diffusion of our glorious institutions; our rights of free opinion; our civil and religious liberty; the separation of Church and State, we adore Thee. And now we supplicate that the States that may be organized in this new portion of our country, may confirm, and not weaken, the compromises of our Constitution; may give power, stability, and permanence to our government, and add to the welfare and happiness of our people."

There! We give it right up. If the clergy go a fillibustering, what's the use of the laity staying behind. The Rev. Mr. Woodbridge takes it for granted that Sonora is not only taken from Mexico, but that it is already waiting to be "organized." Verily, verily, this is a fast age, and the preachers we have are the fastest men among us. When Walker's new Republic is fairly under weigh, we move that Rev. Mr. Woodbridge be unanimously elected as chaplain, or spiritual adviser to the State in general. He is fully qualified—for any thing.

We remember reading somewhere the story of a New Jersey parson, who one Sabbath afternoon, was preaching a sermon to a congregation composed chiefly of Barnegat pirates. When about half through with his discourse, the booming of a gun in the distance told of an unfortunate ship that had gone ashore on the beach. Plundering vessels in that plight, was understood to be the profession of the people that lived on those coasts at that time. So, one by one the brethren began to leave the church. The prospect was, they would all "vamose" soon. The reverend wrecker in the pulpit became uneasy. Stretching out his arms in the most solemn manner, with a loud voice he summoned them to a parley. "My hearers! one word, I beseech you, before we part!" Arrested by this unusual impressiveness of manner, the congregation involuntarily halted to listen. Slowly descending from the pulpit, the venerable man walked down the aisle with measured steps, until he reached the front door,—whereupon, turning round and giving his flock a knowing wink, and quick as lightning putting on his hat, he exclaimed, "Now, boys, let's have a fair start!" and away he ran to the beach, the congregation after him.

Now, we don't say that Rev. Mr. Woodbridge is a Barnegat pirate. We don't believe he is. We don't say that Mr. Woodbridge is the parson that left his pulpit to run off to the beach; we don't believe he is. But we do believe, and what we do say is this, that Rev. Mr. Woodbridge would be a first rate man to "receive a call" to settle among just such free and easy Christians as those who lived on Jersey coast.—*N. Y. Express.*

DIED,

In Hernando county, East Florida, on the 13th ult., PETER McGEACHY, aged 58 years, late a resident of Robeson county, N. C.

In Chatham County, Jan. 22d, Mrs. SARAH ANN VESTAL, wife of Mr. William Vestal, aged 26 years 11 months and 20 days.

At Fair Bluff, in Columbus county, N. C., on the 27th inst., Mr. DAVID H. WILLIAMS.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 27—Steamer John H. Haughton, Capt. Lamon, from up the river for Wilmington, having charge of three tow boats loaded with 2200 bbls. Rosin.

Feb'y 27—Str Southerner, (Frank & Jerry Line,) with goods for Hunt, Adderton & McRary, C T Haigh & Son, G W Lawrence, Godard & Co, Benbow, Kyle & Co, C E Leete, Worth & Utley, Cook & Johnson, J H Haughton, A J O'Hanlon, H Freeman, W B Robeson, J B Hall, K Davis, E Jones, W Kimball.

Feb 28—Str Chatham, (Cape Fear Line,) with goods for J Worth & son, R G Lindsay, E Mattell, W A Lash, Isham Cox, Rev C F Deems, Earnhardt & Noce, H W B 6 boxes, Lindsay'Mining co, D Murphy, E P Worth, R C Porter, M Greentree, Island Ford co, H L Myrover & co, Stedman & Horne, Houston & Overby, M N Leary & son, W S Gilmer, Rankin & McLean, Jas McIver, J M A Drake, Shelly & Fields, C N McAdoo, J Gordon, Geo W Williams & co, Jones Watson, Murchison, Reid & co, McCulloch & co, Gray & Sanders, Stanley & Murrow, C G Yates, A A McKethan, J Utley.

RED SPRING ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. PETER A. McEACHIN, who received his primary education under Dr. Coiton and completed it at our State University. The Teacher, the location of our Academy, the morality of the neighborhood, are all guarantees to parents that their children will receive that moral and literary education which is so very desirable and seldom attained. The School will commence on the first day of March next, and continue five months. The rates of Tuition are $7, 8, and $12 per Session. Board $6 to $7 50 per month. The Academy is situated near Red Springs, whose waters are so popular, and whose medical properties are beyond doubt.

A. D. McNEILL, Pres't.
M. C. McNEILL, Sec'y.

Red Springs, Robeson co., Feb. 15, 1854. 74-*3w

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers take this method of informing all those indebted to the firm of J. & W. McRAE, that the copartnership is now dissolved and the business must be closed, and that as speedily as possible; and earnestly urge on them the necessity of calling soon for settlement. It is with sorrow they confess they will have to put out in a train of collection all the unsettled business remaining due after about the first of April next. They would much prefer attending to all the collecting and settling themselves, if it could be so, but if it can not be, why of course it must be otherwise, as the time above given is long enough to make good time.

Come one, come all, and make settlements with cash. Times are hard, and money too scarce to pay cost.

Wm. McRae will be found at this place, always ready and willing to make settlements.

J. & W. McRAE.

Mt. Gilead, N. C., Feb'y 17, 1854. 74-*4w

Extract from the Speech of Henry W. Miller, Esq., before the Whig State Convention, February 22d, 1854:

There is one other subject, Mr. President, of deep and absorbing interest to our whole people, no matter what may be their political opinions and predilections, to which I would briefly ask your attention. I refer to our rights in the public lands. From this vast patrimony, for the acquisition of which *our* ancestors made as heavy sacrifices in treasure and blood as the citizens of any State in the Union, we have received little or no benefit, whilst others have been enriched from them—their coffers filled—their territories checkered with railroads—their mountains and valleys studded with the temples of education. How long, sir, do we intend to submit tamely to this injustice? Whilst we are discussing, with conceited affectation of constitutional learning, the veriest abstractions that ever vexed the brain of man, these lands are passing beyond our reach—gliding into the hands of grasping speculators—voted away by millions to enrich powerful corporations, whose avarice has no bounds, and whose Briarean arms are reaching forth to every section of the country, and drawing to their aid its varied wealth and vast resources. Sir, this is a subject upon which the greatest intellects of the country have exhausted the sources of argument and reason. Let us cease to *cavaugh*—let us *act*! As one man, let us speak out in the bold and fearless tone of freemen, and demand our rights. If we are true to those who have gone before us, and whose blood and treasure were poured out so freely for the acquisition of this patrimony—if we are just to ourselves—if we wish to be just and true to the generations who are to come after us, and who are to stand where we now stand,—we will dash to the winds the fetters of party, and speak out boldly for our rights. We will demand of Congress to fulfil the *trusts* confided to it, in reference to this vast property—to cease squandering it for the aggrandizement of one section, and the impoverishment of others. Shall we do it? I appeal to *all*, without distinction of party, to stand *together* on this great principle. At least, let the Whigs do their duty, and North Carolina may yet have justice meted out to her, from those who have so long closed their ears to her rightful demands. I know to all this it has been replied, "What is the use? *Our* voice can accomplish nothing." This is no argument for freemen. It is the reasoning of slaves—the doctrine of servile submission to any wrong and injustice. It needs no refutation. It would bind us to a slavish acquiescence in every species of oppression. Let NORTH CAROLINA speak out on this subject, and she *will* be heard! Her voice was heard in thunder tones in May 1775. It was heard when she adopted the Federal Constitution. It has been heard and respected in every emergency in which the Union has been drawn. It was heard a few days since in the halls of Congress, by two of her able representation; and it will always be heard, when raised in defence of right and justice!

To the resolution adopted by this Convention, on the subject of Constitutional Reform, I give my hearty approval. That the people of the State desire amendments of the Constitution, cannot be denied. How shall this be done? That instrument has provided but two modes—one, by Legislative enactment, the other, by a Convention of the delegates of the people, selected for that express purpose. Which shall we adopt?—Let us not, in this matter, leave the road of experience. Our State Constitution was originally adopted in 1776, "by the Representatives of the freemen of the State, *elected and chosen for that particular purpose*." In 1835, "by delegates assembled in Covention," it was amended. The action of both these bodies, composed of the wisest and most patriotic men of the State, was approved by the people. Other States have almost uniformly adopted this course. Shall *we* depart from it? Will it be politic and wise to give the amendments of this charter of our rights and liberties to the Legislature, which we all know is controlled, more or less, by party feelings and sectional jealousies? Can a body, situated as the next Legislature will necessarily be,—with so many important officers to elect,—with the whole Code of the State laws to pass upon,—swayed to and fro, by the influences of personal and party prejudices and aspirations, be in any fit condition to pass upon important amendments to the fundamental law? Let us call together, then, the experienced, wise and patriotic men of the State—as our fathers did in 1776—as the people did in 1835—when they had a Gaston, a Macon, a Daniel, a Swain, a Meares, and many other true and intelligent men, who, rising above the paltry influences of party or section, acted for the interest, the honor and the glory of the *whole* State! And why should we not be willing to trust such a body? Will it be less honest and patriotic than the Legislature? Let us bury *forever* these suicidal jealousies between the East and the West! Why cannot the East confide in the West? Why should the West be distrustful of the East? Are they not brethren of the same family, whose interest and honor, being closely allied, must stand or fall together? I abhor the demagogueism which would alienate one from the other, or engender unnatural bickerings and animosities between them. If left to their own generous and noble impulses, they will walk hand in hand together, actuated by no other feeling than an earnest desire and firm resolution to advance each other's interests, and defend, under all emergencies and in every danger, each other's safety and honor! The West do not ask a change of the basis of representation. The resolution you have passed is a pledge against any such demand. With such a pledge, under such a compromise, let a Convention of the people's delegates be called, who, by wise, prudent and salutary amendments of the Constitution, will satisfy the wishes of the people, and stifle at once and forever the outery of those who, for partizan purposes, would drag the Constitution—that great charter of our freedom and political safety and happiness—through the contamination of sectional and political warfare!

Sir, I will detain the Convention no longer. I rejoice that the Whig Party is not only not dead, but, from the indications that surround us on all sides, from the proofs that are pouring in upon us from every section of the State, that that great party is rousing up from its lethargy—infusing into its ranks renewed vitality—rallying once more around the banner of the Constitution and the Union, resolved to "do or die" in that glorious cause which was illustrated and defended by the immortal intellects of Clay, Webster and a host of others, who, though gone from amongst us, have yet left a blaze of light in the Heavens for our guidance, and rendered the name and history of their country illustrious throughout the world!

Under that light let us walk—and with these principles of our party inscribed on our banner, and directing our action: "an immoveable attachment to the Constitution and the Union—the Compromise measures of 1850,—*non intervention by Congress on the subject of Slavery*,—a fair distribution of the public lands or their proceeds,—the exclusion of fanatics, and enemies of the Constitution, from the responsible offices of the Government,—non-interference by the Federal Government in the elections and domestic concerns of the States,—a Convention of delegates direct from the people to amend the Constitution of the State, *preserving untouched and unchanged the present basis of representation*—a liberal and just system of internal improvements, by which the vast resources of our State may be developed, and the education of every child, male and female, in the State,—with that banner, thus inscribed, carried forward by the true, able and patriotic leader selected by this Convention, we cannot fail to succeed!

I would appeal then to my Whig brethren here present, as I would to every Whig throughout the State, to stand to their arms, to prepare again for the conflict. Let us bury *all* personal and sectional differences. Let us forget the past, except to guard against disaster in the future. For myself, sir, if I ever had any, I am ready, here, on this occasion, before we part, perhaps many of us not to meet again, to sacrifice all personal and sectional preferences, on the altar of the Whig party, and to fight shoulder to shoulder, side by side, with the humblest or the foremost, for the triumph of its principles! Let us do this, and, when the day of battle comes, let us adopt the armorial motto of the gallant Napier, "READY—AYE, ALWAYS READY!" and one charge, bold, steady, firm, resolute, *unflinching* charge, from the whole Whig line, will raise our flag aloft, and secure us the victory!

GEN. CASS ON THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The opinions of Gen. Cass on this bill having been looked for with some anxiety, we copy the following sketch of his very long speech on the bill delivered on Monday last:—

Mr. Cass said that he preferred the bill originally reported by the Committee on Territories, without the repeal of the Missouri compromise, to the present bill with that provision in it. He was averse to opening again that question, particularly as it had been avowed by several senators from the south, that this repeal would be of no particular importance, nor in any way change the result of introducing or excluding slavery from the Territories. The Missouri compromise had been adopted to settle an angry and alarming controversy, full of danger to the Union. He was unwilling to disturb an act which had done its duty well; and which had said to the troubled and excited waves of public feeling, peace, and there was peace.

He argued in support of his often repeated views of the political sovereignty of the people of the Territories, and the absence of that sovereignty in Congress. He denied the right asserted by southern senators of the people to carry slaves into the territory of the United States despite any local law, under the principle of equality to all the people of the States secured to them by the Constitution of the United States. He replied to many persons who had spoken and written on these topics. He held there was a clear distinction between territory as public land or domain, and Territory in a political sense. To the former the constitutional provision applied, and the power of Congress over it was supreme, whether that domain existed in the Territories or in the States. It the Constitution gave the right to citizens of the United States to carry slaves to the public domain and to settle upon it, why did it not give the right to take them to the public domain situated in any of the States. The public lands in the territories were no more the property of the United States than were those situated in Ohio or any other State. If to do so was a constitutional right, the laws and constitution of Ohio were of no avail against that right, and could not set it aside.

He said that so far as congressional action was concerned, the territory acquired from Mexico was with respect to slavery exactly in the same condition that it was when acquired. The exclusion of it in California was not the act of Congress; it was the act of the people settled there, who, in the exercise of their right to exercise political power to regulate their own domestic concerns, had disposed of it their own way.

Slavery was as all other property. The northern man could not carry his farm to California, nor his corporate franchises, nor many of the nearest and dearest attachments of life. The southern man could not carry his slaves there. To remove, he would have to do as all others had, to change his property into money and thus go. When there, the southern and northern man were on an equality to do and have all things that were allowed other citizens in that State.

He read some statistics of the census to show that the actual number of slaveholders in the United States did not exceed 350,000, and the total number of persons including families interested in the possession of slaves, did not exceed two millions. All the rest of the southern people could remove to the Territories with no inconveniences other than those common to the citizens of the North.

He regarded slavery as an evil, but thought it was a matter to be left to the southern people to manage for themselves. But the south was oversensitive. It demanded too much at times from northern men. He did not vote for the fugitive slave law. He voted against the abuse of the *habeas corpus*, and against the trial by jury at the north. But he had voted for securing to the slave, upon his return to the country whence he fled, the right of jury trial for his freedom if he asked for it. This the south had refused, and he did not, therefore vote for the bill.

He believed the Missouri compromise unconstitutional, but would have preferred to have left it stand undisturbed. If it was to be touched, he would rather vote for a bill declaring it repealed because it was unconstitutional. As he could not get that, he would take the next best thing he could get.

The doctrine of congressional non-intervention, which he had long avowed and sustained, was once derided at the south and hooted at by Mr. Calhoun. It was now adopted as the shield of the south.

Mr. C. continued his remarks till a late hour in support of his former views. In conclusion, he said he would vote for the bill, and, though he would not offer any amendments himself, he would vote for one giving the people authority to select their own officers.

Breadstuffs in Europe.—A Paris paper of the 1st of February, says that enough wheat and flour has been imported into France to feed the people of that country till next harvest, and it is stated that Paris alone has on hand seventy eight days supply. This statement, and the large importations at Liverpool from this country are assigned as the causes for the decline reported by the last steamer. The imports to Liverpool constitute a reasonable cause for a decline, and so would the statement from Paris, if it be true. But of that we have doubts. Nothing appears in a French paper except by authority of Government—and as the French Government is, and has been for six months past, the greatest speculator in breadstuffs in the world, its representations must be received with some grains of allowance. Last summer, as soon as it was ascertained that the crop was deficient fully a third, all the French papers, with one accord, declared that the deficiency was greatly exaggerated, and that there was an abundance for the support of the country. Grain forthwith declined, and Bonaparte's agents bought largely! The same game may be played now.—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM THE PEE DEE TIMES.

GUANO AS A FERTILIZER.

We have been kindly permitted to publish the following extract from a letter written to the Hon. Chancellor Johnston, by the Hon. D. J. McCord.

LANGSYNE, March 22, 1853.

For two years I mixed four bushels of dry sand with one bushel of guano. This year to save trouble, I will mix two bushels of sand to one of guano. Fine charcoal taken from the railroad, a blacksmith shop, or coal kiln is excellent, because, like Gypsum, it will retain the ammonia—any dry fine dirt will do as well as sand. My object for mixing is to increase the quantity to be put down more accurately by dull and careless hands.

My mode of mixing is this. I take for the purpose some dry shed—free from the wind is better, for it may mix and blow away much of it. I then take a coarse iron sieve and sift a layer of sand, and on that a layer of guano, until I get it all mixed for the field. If the sand or earth is damp, it will cause evaporation and loss. When thus prepared you may put it into the ground just before you plant, or a month before; if put under the seed of corn or cotton, it should be covered by the plough or hoe, two, three or four inches, so that when you put the seed in the ground over it, there may be two, or three, or four inches, between the seed and guano, for if they come in contact it will kill the seed, but by the time the roots reach it, it will be diffused in the soil and nourish, and not destroy it.

I have only once tried it on an acre of corn—it was a very unfavorable year for corn, being dry—I put a table spoonful (not heaping) of guano in each hill, and covered it with fresh earth, and the corn was then covered about two inches. The adjoining acre was manured as usual with stable manure and cotton seed mixed.

The acre manured with stable manure and cotton seed was 7 or 8 inches high, while that manured with guano was so small, and so wretched that I had some idea of cutting it up and replanting them. It rained, and in one week afterwards the guanoed corn was as large as the other, and soon became larger, and with much stouter stalks; and continued much the largest, yielding much better fodder, but the produce of corn was about the same; each acre producing between 16 and 17 bushels. I planted in 5 feet rows, the stalks two feet apart. A table spoonful a hill will take from 180 to 200 lbs. But if I were intending to use guano on corn I would not put the guano to it until it was up, and at the first ploughing run a bull tongue near the corn, and sprinkle the guano opposite the corn—a table spoonful on each side might do, or half a table spoonful on each side. It must be followed by another plough and covered immediately. I have heard of much less doing. I have never made any other experiment with corn.

A bushel of guano weighs 58 lbs.

Now for Cotton.

On Cotton I have used guano for 3 years.

The first year my experiment was a small one, but clearly showed the importance of guano.

In 1851, I manured twenty acres old worn out red lands with two hundred pounds guano to the acre. It yielded:

1st Picking		900 lbs
2d	"	1700
3d	"	4295
4th	"	4053
5th	"	76
		12,312 lbs

Average per acre 6164 lbs.

One acre adjoining, same quality exactly, unmanured, yielded:

1st Picking		60 lbs
2d	"	60
3d	"	60
4th	"	108
5th	"	76
		244 lbs

Difference per acre, in favor guano, 5923.

In 1852 I manured 36 acres with 180 lbs. per acre. It produced 31,540 lbs. seed cotton, or 875 lbs. to the acre. More than half of the land was very old, sandy land, never manured—the rest inferior old red land. Of the adjoining acres unmanured, my overseer by mistake, did not keep the weights, but I do not believe that it averaged 450 lbs. At that rate, the difference was 426 lbs. per acre.

For 1853 I intend to manure 34 acres with 174 lbs. which is 3 bushels of guano, and 10 acres with 100 lbs. to the acre. I am told that quantity produces well, and perhaps pays best, costing so much less. One of my neighbors last year used 1 bushel (58 lbs.) per acre. He kept no account of weights, his overseer told me that he thought it produced more than twice as much as that not manured.

Now for my mode of putting down.

My acres are forty-two compasses square—60 rows to the acre.

To put down 174 lbs. to the acre requires 3 bushels guano, and if 2 bushels of sand or dirt is put to each bushel of guano, it will take of the mixture 4 quarts, 1 pint and 1 gill to each row.

To put down 100 lbs. to the acre of the same mixture requires 2 bushels of guano (less 1 gallon) and takes 3 quarts of the mixture to the row.

If you mix 4 bushels of sand to 1 of guano.

17½ bushels of mixture will give 200 lbs. to the acre.

15¼ bushels of mixture will give 180 lbs to the acre.

15 bushels of mixture will give 174 lbs. to the acre.

13¼ bushels of mixture will give 150 lbs. to the acre.

So you must make your calculation in proportion to the material you mix with the guano, and divide by the number of rows in your acre.

Let each hand have a small box to hold the quantity measured out of the bags for each row, and take care that it hold out as even as it can be put. They soon learn, after trying one or two rows.

You must not attempt to put it down in windy weather, or it will be blown away. Take out what you want for the day only, in bags to keep from wind, and covered if rain should come, for it would be injured by getting wet, before covered in the ground. I forgot to say why you should sift it. In the first place you mix it better by so doing; and besides, the guano has many lumps, and by sifting you get them out, and should break them in a mortar or trough, so as to mix it with the earth, otherwise these lumps would burn up every thing.

I have been amused with some of the modes I have seen recommended by knowing ones in the newspapers, viz: rubbing the cotton seed with it, &c. It killed the seeds wherever it touched it the first year I used it—and my gardener not regarding my cautions burnt up every thing.

Truly yours as of old,

D. J. McCORD.

Removal of Duty on Railroad Iron.—A meeting of Railway Proprietors and Contractors was held, in pursuance of a previous call, at the Astor House, New York, on Saturday evening, to take measures for urging upon Congress the admission of Railroad Iron duty free. A number of the Ohio and other Western and North-western Roads were represented. The meeting resulted in the appointment of appropriate Committees.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The "Union" of yesterday, in referring to the approaching election in New Hampshire, seems to apprehend some damage to the Democratic party in that State in consequence of the position of the Administration on the Nebraska bill.—The "Union" says:

"The annual election in New Hampshire for Governor, Railroad Commissioner, State Senators and Representatives occurs two weeks from to-day. There are many considerations which conspire to give it unusual importance. Upon the Legislature to be chosen will devolve the election of two United States Senators—a fact of itself sufficient to impart extraordinary interest to the canvass. This together with the other fact that the issue presented by the territorial bill for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, now pending before Congress, has been freely, promptly, and boldly accepted by the Democracy of New Hampshire, and adopted by its democratic press, has cordially united the Whigs, the Abolitionists, the Free-soilers, the Maine-law men, and all the other deluded and fanatical elements of the State in opposition to Democracy."

The "Union," we think, may dismiss its fears, if they rest alone upon the presumption that every element of opposition in the Granite State has arrayed itself against the Democracy on account of the latter having "freely, promptly, and boldly accepted" the Nebraska bill. The Democracy has done no such thing; but seem to take pleasure in rejecting *that* issue. They are unwilling that it should be introduced into the canvass, and their organs have repeatedly said so. Even as lately as Wednesday last the "Concord Patriot," the leading Democratic organ in the State, held the following indignant language on the subject:

"The Abolition organ, with its usual mendacity, says the Patriot proclaims the Nebraska question to be *the* issue in our election! A more deliberate lie never was uttered! We have proclaimed no such thing, *but exactly the contrary*. We have declared that it has and should have nothing to do with our election. The Whig and Abolition organs, having no hope of making any show of opposition to the Democracy upon the real issues, are seeking to make this question the issue in the election; and that *we have denounced*, and shall continue to denounce."

This is the first time in many years, we believe, that the Democracy of New Hampshire have hesitated to support any measure of a Democratic Administration.

The candidates for Governor are James Bell, (Whig) and Nathaniel B. Baker, (Dem.) We do not recollect the name of any other.

National Intelligencer.

Don't take the Paper.—A farmer down at Attica, a few days since, brought to town a load of flour and sold it for $5 75 per barrel, while the market price at the same time was $6 75. He didn't take the paper, and wasn't posted in the market. His loss was just ten dollars, enough to pay for the paper eight years.

Our own regret is that he didn't lose ten times ten dollars. A man in this day and age of the world who don't take the papers, is entitled to no sympathy if he gets skinned alive.

Lafayette (Ind.) Courier.

An official note has been received at the Peruvian Legation in London, giving the following account of the amount of guano at the Chincha Islands: The Island situated at the north contains 1,189,477; the centre island, 2,505,948; the south island, 5,680,675; or a total of 12,376,100 tons. This aggregate indicates tons of measurement which will yield an increase of one-third when reduced to tons of weight, which are those sold in the market. Calculating on this well known fact, the above 12,376,100 tons will yield 16,501,466 tons of weight saleable. Besides the Chincha Islands, it is well known that Peru possesses many other guano deposites, containing a very considerable quantity, the measurement of which has been ordered by the Government, and will be published in due course.

The champions of "*The Universal Republic*," had a grand celebration in New York on the 24th of February, the anniversary of the French Revolution of 1848. Flags, music, toasts, speeches and wine, were the order of the day. One of the orators gave as the objects of the "*Republique Universelle*:"

"No more Government.

"No more Clergy.

"No more Standing Army.

"All Governments become sooner or later oppressive.

"All Clergy preach in favor of slavery and ignorance.

"All Armies serve the ambition and cruelty of tyrants."

The president of the meeting gave:

"The abolition of Royalty in Europe.

"The abolition of slavery in America."

An orator took up this toast, and expatiated upon it.

These refugees from the despotism of the old world, not content with the liberty which this country affords, are going to work to teach us what genuine freedom is. They will bestow upon us the *real* article. The Free Soilers, they say, are the only party fit to associate with—with them, they will unite, and reform this deluded country so as to make it worthy of a place in the "*Republique Universelle*."—*Rich. Whig.*

Decision in the McDonogh Will Case.—In the Supreme Court yesterday Judge Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court in the celebrated McDonogh Will Case. The decision, as we learn, sustains the will throughout, giving to the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans their claims under the same.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.

Appalling Accident at the Theatre—Several Lives Lost and many Wounded.—A dreadful accident occurred here to-night in the Orleans theatre. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity with persons to see the opera.—When the performance was about commencing, two of the galleries, mostly filled with ladies, gave way and fell suddenly with a tremendous crash, to the parquette, precipitating the occupants with them, and falling on those below. The opera was being performed at the time.

Already four dead bodies have been recovered, and it is expected many more have been killed. Eight persons were seriously, if not fatally wounded; five also have been taken from the wreck, and about fifty others are known to be more or less wounded.

It is apprehended that further search will reveal a scene of still greater sorrow. The screams were frightful and appalling. The names of the killed and wounded cannot be given to-night.

The tailors of Hamilton, U. C., have "struck" against the sewing machines. Recently, a reinforcement of fifty tailors arrived in that place from Yankeedom, to supply the places of the anti-sewing machine tailors who had struck. The strikers got up a demonstration threatening the new comers, who took the evening train and left the tailors of her Majesty's dominion in possession of the—cabbage field.

When a man sounds his own trumpet, be sure there's a crack in it.

The Nashville Gazette of Tuesday, relates a melancholy incident that occurred in South Nashville on Sunday last. A little child fell down, and so held its breath with crying, that one of its little companions ran into the house where the mother was, and announced the child dead. The mother rushed out, and finding the child in a state of insensibility, thought life had departed. She was so overcome with the sudden affliction that she fell down dead.

The Two Cent Newspapers of New York talk of raising their price to three cents per copy. The Herald appears to be making preparations to carry this change into immediate effect. The newspaper proprietors in Boston have all raised the prices of advertising.

The Detroit Tribune states that nearly eighteen thousand pounds of game from the Western prairies passed over the Central and Great Western railway on the 20th instant, for the Eastern markets.

A beautiful seedling camelia, raised by Peter McKenzie, of Philadelphia, named "Jenny Lind," has been sold to Henderson & Son, of London, for $1,000.

Singular Accident.—A young man named Jacob Carbaugh, of Adams county, was killed on Thursday last by the accidental discharge of his gun. He was holding the gun, cocked and loaded in his hand, when a favorite dog approached and jumped up on him playfully. The dog in sliding to the floor with his fore-feet, touched the trigger, and the gun instantly discharged its contents blowing away the nose of the deceased, part of his face and his forehead.

HOW TO RUIN A NEIGHBORS BUSINESS.

Some time since (so runs the current narrative) the owner of a thriving mutton-pie concern, which after much difficulty he had succeeded in establishing with borrowed capital, died before he had well extricated himself from the responsibilities of debt. The widow carried on the business after his decease, and throve so well that a speculating baker, on the opposite side of the way made her the offer of his hand. The lady refused, and the enraged suitor, determined on revenge, immediately converted his baking into an opposition pie-shop; and, acting on the principle universal among London bakers, of doing business for the first month or two at a loss, made his pies twice as big as he could honestly afford to make them. The consequence was that the widow lost her custom, and was hastening fast to ruin, when a friend of her late husband, who was also a small creditor, paid her a visit. She detailed her grievance to him, and lamented her lost trade and fearful prospect. "Oh, oh!" said her friend, "that cr'e the mo'ey, is it? Never you mind, my dear. If I don't git your trade agin, there ain't no snakes, mark me—that's all!" So saying, he took his leave.

About eight o'clock the same evening, when the new pie-shop was crammed to overflowing, and the principal was below, superintending the production of a new batch, in walks the widow's friend, in the costume of a kennel-raker, and elbowing his way to the counter, dabs down upon it a brace of hung dead cats, vociferating at the same time to the astonished damsel in attendance: "Tell your master, my dear, as how them two makes six-and-thirty this week, and say I'll bring the t'other four to-morrer afternoon!"—With that he swaggered out and went his way. So powerful was the prejudice against cat-mutton among the population of that neighborhood, that the shop was clear in an instant, and the floor was covered with hastily-abandoned specimens of every variety of segments of a circle.

The spirit-shop at the corner of the street experienced an unusually large demand for "goes" of brandy; and interjectional ejaculations, not purely grammatical, were not merely audible, but visible too in the district. It is averred that the ingenious expedient of the widow's friend, founded as it was upon a profound knowledge of human prejudices, had the desired effect of restoring the "balance of trade." The widow recovered her commerce; the resentful baker was done as brown as if he had been shut up in his own oven; and the friend who brought about this measure of justice, received the hand of the lady as a reward for his interference.

Curiosities of London Life.

A modern medical writer has a word for parents who expose their children's limbs to the cold:

"I cannot pass without a word the barbarous regimen which custom and the ignorant convictions of many parents have prescribed for infants and young children. I allude to the practice of half-dressing children, which is adopted in almost all weathers, sometimes with a view to show off; sometimes, as it is said, to invigorate and "harden" the child. The continued impression of cold thus allowed to be made on the arms, shoulders, legs, and often the bodies of young children, must result, unless the power of the system be very great, in gradually establishing a congestive circulation that will favor the development of tubercles in the lungs or mesenteric glands, of dropsy of the brain, of chronic diarrhœa, bronchitis, catarrh, and so on; to say nothing of the multitudes of the little sufferers cut off by croup and other acute inflammations. Parents should know and not forget that children have less power of generating heat than adults; and that, consequently, in cool or cold weather their bodies and limbs should receive as careful an envelopment and protection as those of grown persons liable to the same degree of exposure; for a more careful and selfish attention of the latter to their own comfort and health will hardly admit of."

Why do Teeth Decay?—All the theories that time and again have been advanced in answer to this inquiry have long since vanished before the true doctrine of the action of external corrosive agents. The great and all-powerful destroyer of the human teeth is acid, vegetable or mineral; and it matters not whether that acid is formed in the mouth by the decomposition of particles of food left between and around the teeth, or whether it is applied directly to the organs themselves, the result is the same, the enamel is dissolved, corroded, and the tooth destroyed. Much, very much of the decay in teeth may be attributed to the corrosive effects of acetic acid, which is not only in common use as a condiment in the form of vinegar, but it is generated by the decay and decomposition of any and every variety of vegetable matter. When we consider how very few persons, comparatively, take especial pains to remove every particle of food from between and around their teeth immediately after eating, can we wonder that diseased teeth are so common, and that their early loss is so frequently deplored.—*Practical Dentist.*

Intermarriage of Blood Relations.—The Fredericksburg News says:—"In the country in which we were raised, for twenty generations back a certain family of wealth and respectability have intermarried, until there cannot be found in three of them a sound man or woman. One has sore eyes, another scrofula, a third is idiotic, a fourth blind, a fifth bandy-legged, a sixth, with a head about the size of a turnip, with not one out of the number exempt from physical or mental defects of some kind. Yet this family perseveres to intermarry with each other, with these living monuments constantly before them."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, March 1.

The propeller steamer Andes arrived here this morning, bringing Liverpool and London dates to the 14th of February, being three days later.

The political advices by this arrival are not more favorable to peace, though extensive preparations for war are making by England and France.

Negotiations for peace had been renewed. The English government has taken the Cunard steamers Niagara and Cambria off the line. They were to sail for Malta on the 15th February, with troops.

Gortschakoff was completely surrounded in Kalafat by sixty thousand Russian troops. Orders had been given to capture the place at all hazards and rout the Turks without mercy.

Nothing positive had been heard from St. Petersburgh. The general tenor of the latest news, however, is viewed as more pacific, and which belief the Bank of England has acted, proposing to reduce her rate of interest.

The London money market on the 13th was decidedly easier.

It was reported that Lord Raglan is to have command-in-chief, and that the Duke of Cambridge and Earl Cardigan are to be generals. Majs. Evans and Brotherton are to receive appointments.

Advices from Krajova state that bad weather had prevented the Russians from attacking.

The London Globe says that the report of pacific negotiations having been revived wants confirmation, and is not generally credited.

The troops of England, if necessary, are to be increased to twenty or thirty thousand.

The squadron will consist of thirty sail of vessels, including twenty screw steamers, three sidewheel, and seven sailing vessels.

There was continued difficulty amongst the Greek population of Turkey, and fears of a revolt entertained.

Much sickness on the Danube, and amongst the troops in Asia—many dying and great suffering.

Affairs in Austria were still as previously reported. She remains neutral.

A good deal of agitation in Holland and Poland, and it is believed they will strike for freedom in case of a general war.

Dates from Vienna to the 10th give the details of a conflict at Giurgevo on the 5th of February. Eight hundred Turks, with eight gunboats and four sailing vessels, crossed the Danube early in the morning and landed near the quarantine building, arranging themselves in line of battle. Two battalions of Russians opened a murderous fire, lasting three hours, and forcing the Turks finally to retreat to Rutzchuck. The Russians also suffered severely.

A despatch from Trebizond, dated February 13, states that Schamyl, with ten thousand men, was marching against Seikabila, an important military position of the Russians.

The Markets.—The Liverpool cotton market was firm at previous prices. The daily sales reached about 8000 bales. Fair Orleans, 6; fair Mobile, 6¾ a 6⅝; fair Uplands, 6⅝; middling Orleans, 5⅝; middling Mobile, 5⅝; middling Uplands, 5¾.

Manchester trade quiet, but firm.

Breadstuffs steady, but not active at previous quotation. Western canal, 40s. 6d. a 41s. Baltimore and Philadelphia, 41s. 6d. a 42s. The receipts and supply of flour large. Wheat unchanged.

Provisions dull, and prices favoring buyers. Pork and beef drooping. Lard dull.

Groceries quiet. Coffee firm. Sugars and molasses unchanged. Rice dull and declining. Tobacco very quiet and dull.

Iron in good request. Wood dull. Naval stores steady—prices unchanged.

The money market was easier. Every indication that the Bank of England would soon reduce her rate of interest. Consols advanced, closing at 91¾ a 92.

American stocks firm and in good request at full prices. Considerable disposition to invest in them.

The late Rains have been very destructive to property, both North and South. Several Railroad Bridges have been swept off, and other damage sustained. The mails have consequently been detained. There was no connection of the cars at Weldon last night, in consequence of Squash Creek Bridge having been carried away.

The cars from the South arrived this morning, but brought no mail. The South Carolina cars were unable to connect with the Manchester train, in consequence of their Road having been washed up, as stated yesterday. It is also reported that the water in the Wateree River had rose four feet above the Rails on the Wateree Trestle work. This trestle is four miles long. The Great Pee Dee is also said to be very full.

Wil. Journ.

We learn from Passengers by the Express train, from the South, last evening, that the recent rise of the Roanoke near Weldon, has carried away a portion of the trestel work of the Road belonging to the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road, and that the train from Petersburg cannot get to Weldon. Passengers by that Road going South were taken to Weldon from Garysburg by the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road.

The rise in the water is said to be equal to the great freshet of 1851.—*Norfolk Bereau.*

The New Light Boat.—The New Light Boat called the "Frying Pan Shoals," recently built in Baltimore for the *Frying Pan Shoals*, near Cape Fear arrived here yesterday, from Smithville, where she has been several weeks. She is 240 tons burthen. We presume she will be placed in service in a short time.—*Wil. Journ.*

Fire in Clinton.—We regret to learn that Mr. B. R. Hood's blacksmith shop, in Clinton, together with a large quantity of tools, &c., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 28th ult. Insurance on the building $300. Messrs. W. Johnson & Co's. store, and B. R. Hood's carriage manufactory narrowly escaped the conflagration.

Wilmington Journal.

We understand that the receipts of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company for the month of January were $18,734,80—the largest of any month since the organization of the Company.—*Charleston Courier.*

"O, my friend," said a doctor to an Irish patient, "be composed; we must all die once." "An it's that what vexes me," replied Pat, "for I could die a half a dozen times. I'd not care a ha'penny about this time."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Members of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society are requested to meet in the Town Hall, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Committees appointed to procure subscriptions for the County Fair and Exhibition are requested to report at that meeting.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JNO. P. McLEAN, Sec'y.

March 2, 1854. 75-2t

Carolinian copy one time.

WANTED.

A PAIR of good sized well broke MULES.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb'y 28, 1854. 75tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1854.

For Governor,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

OUR CANDIDATE.—We have seen a letter from a gentleman residing in a county in the North-eastern section of the State, which says, "Our people are well pleased with Gen. Dockery's nomination. I find there are many of them who know him—many that I did not suppose had ever heard of him."

Yes, such will be found to be the case in other parts of the State,—in the entire State,—or we shall be greatly mistaken. The prominent part taken by Gen. Dockery in State affairs, not less than his success as a farmer and planter, has made his name and his person familiar to people all over the State. A man who never undertook any thing for which he was not qualified, and always succeeded in every thing he undertook, is the right sort of a man for the people to trust with the management of their affairs.

We have not learned the amount of the tolls on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road for the months of January and February, the accounts not having been settled; but the receipts at the Fayetteville toll house for February were $624

AGRICULTURAL.—The committee of the State Agricultural Society has awarded the first premium for the largest quantity of corn grown on one acre of land (originally capable of producing not more than 15 bushels to the acre,) to J. W. Woodfin, Esq., of Buncombe county, who made 109 bushels of corn on one acre; the 2d premium to J. K. Cathey of Buncombe, who made 101 bushels and 18 quarts, and the 3d to Rev. Sidney Weller of Halifax, who made 73 bushels and 6 quarts.

N. W. Woodfin showed by certificates that he had made 149 bushels and 3 quarts; but he could not receive the premium because he failed to forward a statement of his mode of cultivation.

MR. BARRINGER.—A letter from Paris, dated 9th ult., says that Mr. Barringer and his family arrived in that city on that day.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first No. of the Concord Weekly Gazette, by Jas. M. Henderson, a good whig paper in the good whig county of Cabarrus, where we hope it will be well sustained.

THE WAY THEY GO.—In the Senate on Monday last, lands were granted to Rail Road companies in Louisiana, Wisconsin, Louisiana and Mississippi, Iowa, Alabama, Alabama and Tennessee, California, Florida and Arkansas!

Mr. Dawson, of Georgia immediately proposed that the bill granting lands to *all* the States for the benefit of the indigent insane be taken up and passed. *It was postponed.*

The Wisconsin bill grants two and a half millions of acres, in alternate sections, for a road through that State—a road six hundred miles long—which will be a very useful road, should it ever be constructed. The road-projectors have no money, but they can, with the proposed aid from the Government, give a start to this great enterprise.

So says a Washington letter.

With two and a half millions of acres of public lands, people in other parts of the country would give a start to other "very useful roads."

ROBBERIES IN WILMINGTON.—The Herald records several instances of daring robberies. An individual was decoyed to a retired place by two men and robbed of several hundred dollars.—Another was imposed upon by two men who obtained from him $130 on a forged check. A young gentleman was waylaid at night and attacked with a knife, but defended himself so vigorously with a stick that the assailant was put to flight.

Two men were subsequently arrested at Strickland's Depot on the rail road, on suspicion of being the perpetrators of these outrages. $700 to $800 were found on them, with blank checks on various banks of the States; rail road checks for baggage, and other suspicious articles. They were taken to Wilmington and committed to jail. They gave their names as Henry Howard and Nick Sparks, or Parker.

NEBRASKA.—The House of Representatives of Maine have unanimously passed resolutions in opposition to the Nebraska Bill.

The Concord, N. H., Patriot, the President's peculiar organ, also repudiates the Bill, and denounces a charge that the New Hampshire Democracy have adopted it as an issue, "a lie."

YANKEEISM.—Senator Butler of S. C., in concluding his speech in favor of Nebraska bill, created great merriment by reading an extract from the Mass. Historical collections, showing that when the law of emancipation was passed in that State, the full grown slaves were *sold to the South* and "the infants given away like puppies."

A terrible explosion took place at Hartford, Conn., on Thursday last, in a car manufactory. A new steam engine of 50 horse power exploded, shattering a large building in which about 100 persons were working, killing 9 men, and wounding about 60 more, of whom 7 died within a few minutes.

COFFEE.—It is estimated that the supply of coffee is 20 per cent less than last year.

The trial of Dr. Gardiner, for forgery, &c. was concluded at Washington city on Friday last, by his conviction and sentence to 10 years' imprisonment. He was forthwith carried to jail, in convulsions, and died there on the same day. He is supposed to have taken poison. This has been a strange case. Gardiner obtained near half a million from the Mexican fund, and when his claim was questioned, voluntarily returned from Europe to stand trial. This was his second trial, several months having been occupied by the two.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday last, nine bills granting lands for rail roads in the new States were passed in succession, without a vote being demanded. The appropriations amount to several millions of acres.

The bill to grant lands to all the States for establishing Insane Asylums was then taken up, on motion of Mr. Dawson, and would have been passed but that Mr. Weller desired time to propose an amendment.

Mr. Cass spoke on the Nebraska bill (see a sketch of his remarks;) and was followed by Mr. Cooper against it.

On Tuesday, many remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented.

Another land bill was introduced for the benefit of a rail road in Alabama.

Mr. Broadhead replied to his colleague Mr. Cooper on the Nebraska bill. Mr. Thompson of N. J. followed on the same side.

On Wednesday, after the presentation of many petitions, (chiefly against the Nebraska bill,) and some other unimportant business, the bill appropriating lands for asylums for the indigent insane in all the States, was debated by Messrs. Mason, and Hunter against, and Messrs. Walker, Stuart, and Badger for the bill.

Mr. Clayton commenced a speech in favor of the Nebraska bill, so far as it repeals the Missouri compromise, but objecting to its details.

On Thursday, the discussion of the indigent insane bill was continued by Messrs. Brown and Butler.

Mr. JONES of Tenn.—Mr. President—in pursuance of a previous notice, I ask leave to introduce a bill and that it may be read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The CHAIR—The first reading of the bill.

The SECRETARY—reading—A bill to do justice to all the States of the Union. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. BADGER—I move that it be put on its passage at once. (Laughter.)

Mr. CASS—The title is so attractive we might pass it without reading.

Several Senators—"Read it! What's it about?"

The CHAIR—It is to distribute the public lands amongst all the States. (Laughter.)

Cries of "don't read it! That's enough."

The bill was then referred.

Mr. Clayton concluded his speech on the Nebraska bill. Mr. Chase followed, and then an excited debate arose, chiefly between Messrs. Badger, Chase, Dixon, Cass, Stuart, Butler, Walker and Wade. It grew out of a memorial against the bill, presented by Mr. Chase, (who had not, as he was bound to do, stated its contents,) in which those who would vote for the bill were denounced as "traitors to their country, to freedom, to God, and deserving only of everlasting infamy." Mr. Badger and others indignantly denounced the presentation of such paper, and declared that it was the duty of the friends of the bill to vote down any amendment offered by Mr. Chase, who, as an abolitionist, only proposed amendments for the purpose of embarrassing the bill.

Mr. Douglas obtained the floor, but wishing to take the question, declined speaking.

The question was finally taken on Mr. Chase's amendment to add to the 14th section that the legislature of the territory shall not be precluded from prohibiting slavery therein, and it was rejected, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Chase, Dodge, (of Wis.) Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Seward, Sumner, Wade—10.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge, (of Iowa) Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Jones, (of Iowa) Jones, (of Tenn.) Mason, Morton, Norris, Rusk, Pettit, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Toucey, Walker, Williams—36.

Mr. Badger then moved to amend by adding,—

"Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of the 6th March, 1820, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting or abolishing slavery."

Which was agreed to, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Butler, Clay, Downs, Dixon, Dodge, (of Iowa) Douglas, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, (of Tenn.) Jones, (of Iowa) Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Slidell, Smith, Stuart, Toucey, Walker, Williams—34.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Brown, Dodge, (of Wis.) Johnson, Rusk, Sebastian—6.

Mr. Clayton moved to strike out the provision allowing aliens to vote and hold office.

Messrs. Walsh, Pettit, Dodge and Chase opposed the amendment and Mr. Clayton supported it. Agreed to, as follows:—

Yeas—Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Evans, Everett, Fitzpatrick, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, Slidell—22.

Nays—Chase, Dodge, of Wis., Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Fish, Fessenden, Foot, Hamlin, Jones, of Iowa, Jones, of Tenn., Norris, Pettit, Seward, Shields, Smith, Stuart, Sumner, Wade, Walker, Williams—20.

After other amendments the bill was ordered to a 3d reading, 29 to 12,—20 Senators being absent (it was 9 o'clock at night.)

Mr. Bell desired to speak on the bill before it passed, and would do so to-morrow.

On Friday, the debate was resumed.

Mr. Cass said he was not present last night when the vote on the engrossment took place. He desired now to record his name on its final passage. He desired also to return thanks to Mr. Badger for his amendment, and to congratulate the South upon that act of reconciliation. He thought the passage of this bill would forever close this fountain of bitter waters.

The Senate was in session at half past one o'clock in the morning of Saturday, (the latest account we have,) still discussing the bill, some times with great bitterness, particularly between Messrs. Sumner and Norris.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, a resolution was adopted to elect a Printer to the House, in place of Gen. Armstrong, deceased, on Wednesday.

On Tuesday, in a debate on a bill granting lands to a new State for rail roads, a member urged that the bill under consideration only granted 1,692,320 acres. He said, too, that in reporting bills of this character the committee endeavored to equalize the grants among the different States, so as not to give an undue proportion to any one State, (that is, among the different new States. Some members openly deny that the old States have any right to any share in the lands, and contend that they belong exclusively to the States within which they lie.)

The Homestead Bill was debated by several members.

On Wednesday, the Wisconsin rail road land bill was debated at length; and then

A. O. P. Nicholson, of the Washington Union, was elected Printer to the House, by a vote of 122 to 81, (the opposition voting chiefly for Joseph Gales.

On Thursday, Mr. Chamberlain introduced a bill to grant the right of way for one or more railroads, not to exceed three, across the public lands, from commercial points on the Gulf of Mexico, on the Mississippi river, to commercial points in California and Oregon; and, also, to grant, by donation, to actual settlers, on the condition of occupancy and cultivation for the length of time therein named, every alternate third quarter section of the public land, for *forty miles* in width on each side of said railroads, throughout the whole length thereof; and, also, to grant every alternate third quarter section of the public land within the aforesaid limits, to aid in the construction of said railroads.

The homestead bill was taken up, and the earnest and animated debate on the subject of gifts of the public lands, was continued by various members.

The largest meeting ever held in Detroit, (Gen. Cass's residence) has adopted by unanimous acclamation, resolutions opposed to the Nebraska bill.

ADVICE.—It is not often, we believe, that Lawyers volunteer advice, without expectation of reward, and still less when they profess to expect abuse for it by the person advised. It is natural to suspect the motive, the good faith, of such an adviser. An instance of such rare generosity, (or whatever else it is,) is found in the North Carolinian, whose Editor is, or was, some sort of a Lawyer (there are several kinds, we believe, one class being called *pettifoggers*.) This advice gratis is given for our benefit, and is, in effect, that when we are slabbered by the Carolinian, when it untruly imputes to us a mean motive for our course, and when it garbles our language to make it appear that we said what we never did say, we should not use such intemperate words as "slander," "untruth," and "garbling," but should select more moneyed phrases to express our indignation at such injustice. And this advice is volunteered, not because the Carolinian itself refrains from the use of such phrases, or worse ones; not because its feelings are hurt—its editor is "callous"—but for fear we may set a bad example and injure ourselves in the public estimation! Generous soul!

Now this may be very good advice, and the editor's motive in offering it may be good also. But we wonder that he never took a little of his own physic, which is cheap enough, in all conscience. If he would but reflect, that he himself occasionally uses harsher words, and that there would be no occasion for our using such if he would cease to slander us, to say what is untrue of us, and to garble our language—it seems to us that it would answer all his benevolent purposes towards us, and would be besides that charity which begins at home. Suppose he should try it!

But, whatever he tries, let us beg of him not again to *insinuate* any thing about us that he is ashamed to say. Let him not insinuate a charge and then "wish to be understood" as *not* making it. Let him not allude to the Observer and then pretend that "the application by the Observer was gratuitous." This is too much like that class of malignants (generally old women who have nothing else to do) who go about the world defaming their neighbors by sly hints, insinuations, innendoes—not that they themselves think hard things of their neighbors—oh no!—but they are so much afraid that other people will! Such people—

——"Without sneering, teach the rest to sneer;
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike."

Is not the Carolinian afraid that "some might be led into the belief" that such conduct is the very worst kind of that "hypocrisy" of which it preaches? When it has occasion to say any evil of us, we beg that it will say it boldly, manfully, and not by sneaking insinuations.

Supreme Court—This Tribunal adjourned yesterday, having decided every case submitted to its consideration during the term. The following opinions were delivered on the last day:

By PEARSON, J. In Hamlin v. Mebane, in equity, from Chatham, dismissing the bill with costs.

By BATTLE, J. In Arrington v. Yarbrough, in equity, from Franklin, directing the proper accounts to be taken.—*Ral. Star.*

High Water.—Last Sunday the stream at this place was swollen, by the previous day's and night's rain, to within ten or twelve inches of the great August freshet in 1850. The old county bridge was swept away, and the embankment of the Plankroad slightly damaged. The Plankroad, at Sides' Mill and at Abbott's Creek, we learn was considerably damaged.

The Yadkin River, at Lock's Bridge, is said to have been very high, and of course detained the mail and travel for some days.

We learn that the Haw River bridge, on the Raleigh stage road, is gone.—*Salem Press.*

SALE OF N. CAROLINIA STATE BONDS.

We learn that the bids for the $500,000 loan, advertised by the Treasurer of the State, were opened by him on the 28th ultimo, in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and G. W. Mordecai, President of the Bank of the State, and awarded as follows:

Carpenter, Vermilye & Co.,	$30,000
Canman & Co.,	125,000
A. M. Barton,	5,000
J. V. Wilcox,	10,000
T. Ruffin,	8,000
John Beard, Comptroller,	13,000
W. A. Myatt,	1,000
Alex. Cunningham,	5,000
John C. Barnhardt,	2,000
John B. Oliver,	10,000
I. G. Lash,	25,000
A. & E. Kron,	1,000
J. Thompson,	235,000
	$500,000

A full record of the whole proceeding was made and signed by the gentlemen present, to be submitted to the Committee of Finance of the next Assembly.

The whole amount bid was about $2,500,000, the larger portion by citizens of New York. The successful bids ranged from 105 52-100 to 104 5-100, averaging about four dollars and twenty five cents premium on the $100. This premium added to that obtained at the two sales of a half million each, made heretofore, one of which had to be made at a time of extreme pressure in the money market, yields to the Treasury upwards of sixty thousand dollars over and above the amount of bonds sold.

We believe that no States around us, and not even the General Government, have done as well as this. It speaks well for the credit of North Carolina.

The Treasurer, we understand, has addressed letters to the successful bidders.—*Raleigh Star.*

MARRIED,

On the 2d inst., by G. H. Floyd, Esq., CHARLES J. FLOYD to SARAH JANE, daughter of Elias Pitman, Esq.; all of Robeson county.

In this place, on the 2d inst., Mr. JAMES KELLY of Robeson county, to Miss ADELINE MATILDA, eldest daughter of Amasa Barnhill, late of the place.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 1.—Brig L. Webb, and Schrs. Wm Smith, A J DeRosset, and Wake fm New York. 2.—Brig Delmont Locke fm Cardenas; Schrs. Lejok, and Charles Mills fm New York, Ann fm Hyde. 3.—Schr. Elvarado fm N. York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 6.

BACON	10	a 10½	MOLASSES		
BEESWAX	25	a	Cuba,	26	a 27
CANDLES E. F.	16	a 17	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	13	a 14	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,		a 14	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00	a
COTTON			Alum, (bar.)		a
Strictly prime,	9	a	SEED—		
Prime,	8½	a	Flaxseed,	1 00	a
Fair,	8	a 8½	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
COTTON BAGGING—			SHOT—		
Gunny,	13	a 15	Com., pr bag,	2 00	a
Dundee,	12	a 14	Buck,	2 25	a
Barlaps,	10	a 12	SPIRITS—		
COTTON YARNS			Peach Brandy,	60	a 75
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Apple "	45	a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	45	a 48
Brn. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	Northern "		a
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS	40	a 45	Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a	2 50
FLOUR			Fr. Brandy,	$2 a	3 00
Superfine,	a	7 10	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	a	6 75	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	a	6 50	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	1 10	a 0 00	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	$0	a 1 10	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	60	a	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,		a 1 00	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	1 00	a 1 10	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES Dry,	9	a 10	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a 4	Leaf,	none.	
IRON			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, ro. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD	$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2½	a 2½
LARD—	10	a 11	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8½	a 9	WOOL—		a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We continue former figures, with a better feeling. Receipts light.

Flour market quite unsettled.

Corn firm, and sales easily made.

N. C. Whiskey—We advance our quotations to correspond with actual sales.

Turpentine 3 75. Spirits 58 to 59.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, yellow 1 25, virgin 3 40, hard 2 35. Spirits 63; sellers ask 64 to 65. Common Rosin 1 10; No. 2, 1 12 to 1 37. Tar 2 25. Cotton 8½ to 9. About 5500 bushels Corn received, and part sold at 85 to 90. Northern Hay 1 25. 175 hhds. Cardenas Molasses sold at 21 cts. Rice 4½ to 4¾. New Bacon, hog round, 9½ to 10; hams 11½ to 12¾. Lard dull at 10. 20 rafts Timber sold at $9 to $11.

At New York, cotton is firmer. Flour 7 87 to 8 12. Corn dull at 84 to 89. Naval stores quiet and steady. Spirits 69 to 70. Turpentine 5 50. Rosin $1 for fine, 1 85 to 1 90 for common.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,695,489 bales, against 2,329,968 last year. Decrease 624,449.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Str Southerner, (Frank & Jerry Line,) and boat North State in tow, with freight for W F Moore, W N Tillinghast & Co, Benbow, Kyle & Co, F Fries, Lash & Bro, Murphy, McRorie & Co, J H Hall, E C Hall, S T Pfohl, Dr W D Lindsey, Beaver Creek Co, E A Vogler & Co, A J O'Hanlon, Jones & Lett, Troy & Marsh, F D Breece, J M Jessup, Godard & Co, Rockfish Co, Cook & Johnson, Rev W DeSchwinetze, Sade & Adams, W B Ruffin, D McDougald, H M Stroud & Co, T J Boner & Cilnard, J McLeran, Starr & Williams, C E Leete, G W Goldston & Co, R W Goldston, Hall & Sackett, S J Hinsdale, J Gilchrist & Co, D Underwood.

March 1, and 4—Str Fanny Lutterloh; 6—Rowan, (Lutterloh's Line,) with freight for G W J Goldston & Co, C A Brown, W H Lutterloh, A H Whitfield, J W Baker, S S Riddle, H A London, C E Leete, Dr D C Benbow, J B Johnson, Pearce & Pemberton, H & E J Lilly, D & W McLaurin, C Lutterloh, J Kyle, J & T Waddill, W S Foulks, S W Tillinghast & Co, J H & J Martine, H Erambert, and others.

March 4—Str Gov Graham, (Cape Fear Line,) with goods for Jenkins, Roberts & Co, Transom & Bro, Lash & Moore, A T Zevely, W A Lash, Snow Camp Co, W D Watson, Gilmer & Glenn, Hauser & Wilson, Gray & Saunders, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, W T Paulin, Dr W F Bason, S Perry, Starr & Williams, A Averit, Boner & Crist, Chang & Eng Bunker, D Gilchrist, Maxwell & Horah, H L Myrover, H H Beard, —— Lindsay, C W Andrews, A A McKethan, Lindsay Mines, E J Hale, D Murphy, Morriss & Gaither, J Winslow, R F Rodman, D N B Hill.

March 4—Str Sun, March 5—Str Fairy, (Orrell's Line,) with goods for J H & J Martine, S H Steel, A W Steel, J W Murphy, J A Turentime, W A Holt, Benbow, Kyle & Co, J M Fisher, Lindsay Mining Co, Worth & Utley, N T Harris, T J Robeson, W J Cowan, W A M, A J O Hanlon, S T Hawley & Son, G W Lawrence, E J Hale, and others of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE HALL.

NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION!

GRAND EXHIBITION OF FANCY AND PHILOSOPHICAL GLASS WORKING, SPINNING AND BLOWING.

By the WOODROFFES.

WHO have the pleasure to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that they will give a series of their amusing and instructive Exhibitions of the above art, commencing on Monday evening and continuing every afternoon and evening for five days.

Doors open afternoons at 3½ o'clock, evenings 7.

During each exhibition a Glass Steam Engine will be kept in constant operation. This beautiful specimen of Glass Locomotion is entirely new and original and has been pronounced by all who have witnessed it in operation one of the greatest curiosities ever exhibited.

Price of admission 25 cents.

Each visitor presented with a beautiful specimen of the work.

For particulars, see programmes.

March 3.

Great Attraction!

AUCTION SALES.

COMMENCING on this (Saturday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, and future Evenings, I will sell in my Store on Gillespie street, a desirable and superior assortment of

Fine Gold Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

Viz: A splendid assortment of fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, by the most celebrated makers; fine Gold Guards; Fob, Vest, and Ladies' Belt Chains; Ladies' and Gents' Breast Pins; Finger Rings; Ear Drops; Bracelets; Medallions; Sleeve Buttons; Studs; Shawl and Scarf Pins; sterling Silver BUTTER AND FRUIT KNIVES; very heavy Silver plated Spoons and Forks; Gold and Silver Pencils; Flutinas, Accordeons and Violins; Port Monaies; Card Cases; Sewing Birds; Books; Razors and Strops; Extracts, Colognes, Essences, Toilet Soaps, Shaving Cream, Tooth Powder, Hair Oils and Pomades. A most magnificent article of Imported CIGARS. Spool Cotton; Brushes, Blacking, and Patent Spring Balances,—something that no house-keeper should be without.

Every article will be guarantied to be as represented, or the Goods may be returned and the money refunded. Goods sold during the day at auction prices.

The attention of dealers is respectfully called to the sale of these Goods.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call during the day and examine the Goods, when they will be shown with pleasure.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

March 4, 1854. 76tf

FOR SALE.

PEW No. 42 in the Presbyterian Church will be sold at the Market House, on Wednesday next, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock. Also, will be rented for one year, Pew No. 41, in same Church.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

March 6. 1t

Sperm Candles! Sperm Candles!!

BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE.

Just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH,

N. W. Cor. Market Square.

March 6, 1854. 76-1m

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has two Billiard Tables which he is desirous to dispose of,—he will sell one or both, with all the fixtures, at a very low price.

JAMES HALES,

March 3. 76*3t

NEGROES TO HIRE.

WE have 12 able-bodied hands to hire by the day, week or month, until the 1st of May next.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1854. 76-3t

Putnam's Magazine for March, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 6.

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

Turpentine! Turpentine!

We want to buy Turpentine, delivered at our Still in Campbellton.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

Staves! Staves!

We want to buy Spirits Barrel STAVES. Will pay the highest CASH prices.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

JUST RECEIVED

AND for sale, a lot of WINDOW SASH. Persons wishing to purchase will find them at W. S. Fowlkes's Store on Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, next door to Council, Cain & Co. All orders filled with despatch.

H. W. BLACK.

March 4, 1854. 76-4t

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Examining Committee have issued Certificates to the following persons:

J. L. Finch, A. J. Munroe, Gaston Thompson, Mrs. Susannah Maxwell, Miss S. C. McLauchlin, Mrs. C. Munroe, Jonathan Jessup, S. W. Murphy.

The Committee have been in Session during the last week.

No other examinations will be held until the Fall.

EDW. LEE WINSLOW.
J. T. WARDEN
W. A. HUSKE

March 6, 1854.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the name and style of G. W. J. GOLDSTON & CO., for the transaction of a general Mercantile business in the Town of Fayetteville.

G. W. J. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

March 1, 1854. 76

NEW GOODS.

G. W. J. GOLDSTON & CO. are now receiving their goods, (at the New Brick Store on Gillespie Street, three doors south of the Market,) consisting of loaf, crushed, granulated, and brown Sugars; Coffee; Tea; Saleratus; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Bar Soap; Candles; Raisins; Cassia; Sperm and Adamantine Candles; Fine and Blasting Powder; Shot and Lead; Golden Syrup; Swedes Iron—broad and narrow bar; Band, Hoop, Strap, Rod and Sheet Iron; English Bar do.; Square and Octagon Cast Steel; Eng. Blister Steel, Horse Shoes; Cut and Wrought Nails; Flooring and Ceiling Brads; Blacksmith Tools; Club, Broad and Turpentine Axes; Hackers, Scrapers and Dippers; Log, Trace and Halter Chains; Wagon Boxes; Coffee Mills; Cotton and Wool Cards; Cut Tacks; Dog Irons, Tea Kettles; Shovels and Tongs; Preserve Kettles; Frying Pans; Curry Combs, Weeding Hoes; Scives; Waldron's best Sythe; Dutch Grass do.; Straw Knives; Long Handle Shovels; Ditching Spades; Sad Irons; Bed Cord and Well Rope; Gold Pans; Linseed, Machinery and Tanner's Oil; White Lead; Blake's Fire-Proof Paint; Ven. Red; Spanish Brown; Litharge; Lamp Black; Chrome Green and Yellow; Prussian Blue; Rose Pink and Umber; Shoe, Paint, Varnish and White Wash Brushes; Window Glass and Putty; Copperas; Starch; Alum; Borax; Indigo and Madder; Snuff; Saltpetre; Blacking; Matches; Wafers; Ink; Gum Camphor; Nutmegs; Extract Logwood; Dead Shot; Essences; Laudanum; Paregoric; B. Drops; Opodeldoc; Brimstone; Assafœdita; Shoe Thread; Mustard; Epsom Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Distiller's Glue; Quicksilver; Fine and Common Shaving Soap; Fine Chewing Tobacco; Water Buckets; Brooms; Cocoa Dippers, &c., all of which we will sell at wholesale or retail as low as possible.

March 1, 1854. 76-tf

SHOES.

WE are now receiving from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Gaiters—(black and colored,) Boots, Buskins and Shoes.

ALSO,—

Gents. fine Boots, Gaiters and Shoes, all of the latest style and from the most approved manufacturers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

March 6, 1854. 76-2t

STEAM SAW-MILL, TURPENTINE STILL, &c.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Daniel W. Rogers on the 29th day of November, 1853, for certain purposes therein mentioned, which Deed is duly registered in Book BB, pp. 677, 678, 679 of the Records of Deeds in the Register's Office of Robeson county, N. C., I shall, on Monday the 27th day of March, inst., (being the first day of the next Superior Court of Robeson county,) expose to public sale for Cash or Notes negotiable at Bank, before the Door of the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, four hundred and twenty eight and one third Acres of Land, on which is situated immediately on Lumber River at the Town of Lumberton a Steam Saw-Mill, now in successful operation and which has been run but a few months; sixteen Mules; three Timber Wagons; two Road Wagons, with full sets of Gear; and one Copper Turpentine Still containing Eighteen barrels, together with all the fixtures necessary for running the same.

Also, at the same time and place, will be hired out until the 1st day of January next, about twenty five slaves who have been engaged in the Turpentine and Saw-Mill business.

Will also be sold, from 800 to 1200 barrels of Common Rosin; a large lot of Rosin lying on the Cape Fear River above Fayetteville; a lot of Spirits of Turpentine; an unexpired lease in a large number of Turpentine Boxes; Corn; Fodder; Staves, dressed and undressed; Cooper's tools, &c.

ROBERT S. FRENCH, Trustee.

Lumberton, March 1, 1854. 76-4ts

North Carolinian, Raleigh Standard, Spirit of the Age copy weekly, Wilmington Daily Journal three times, and Weekly Journal till day of sale and send accounts at once to the Trustee.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-tf

Valuable Information to the Public.

GENTLEMEN wishing to supply themselves for the approaching Spring and Summer, with fine and fashionable Garments, will find it to their great advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have just returned from the Northern Cities with a fine large cheap and well selected assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Shirts, Collars, Cravats and other Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes; Travelling Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags; Walking Canes; Looking Glasses; Umbrellas; India Rubber Overcoats, Leggings and Sandals; Oil Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets; together with a large assortment of Boys' and Youths' Coats, Pants and Vests.

GEORGE BRANDT,

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.,

between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

March 1, 1854. 75-t1M

SPRING GOODS, 1854.

WE ARE now receiving, and by the 15th inst. expect to have in store, our entire Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Embracing a great variety of

European and Domestic Dry Goods, Silk, Kossuth and Summer Hats, in great variety, Bonnets, in great variety, Boots and Shoes, a heavy stock, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.

As a portion of the above goods were imported by us, DIRECT from the EUROPEAN MARKETS, and all of them bought on the best terms, we intend offering them at prices to wholesale purchasers which we think will be satisfactory. We solicit an examination of our Goods.

H. & E. J. LILLY

Feby 6, 1854. 76*6t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., March 1, 1854.

A—Sam'l Andrews 2, Patrick Alderman, R A Averett 4, T J Anderson, John W Atkinson, Mellenda Atkinson.

B—W F Basin 4, A G Black, Jas Bell, Frederic Bughouse, Jas A Byrne, Margret Beckett, James D Booah, Duncan Baxter, Fred Bahmann, J H Blake, D Baker, Young Bunchet, G W Bahman.

C—M S Campbell, Ann Chesnut, Rodger Crane, A Campbell, Issabella Currie, Mary J Colvin, J C Cameron.

D—S David, J P J Dawson 2, John Evans, Wm J Evans, Sternglanz & Einshein, Elizer Evans.

F—W C Faucette.

G—J Granes.

H—Elizabeth Henderson, Robert Henderson, Jane Henderson, Emaly Hall.

J—Johnson, McNeill & Co, Jas R Jones, Duncan Johnson.

K—Flora A King.

L—James H Lustuster, Albert Lum, Cleamont Long.

M—Nelson Morreson, Angus Medlin, Anderson Mitchel, John May, R F Murphey 2, J C Munroe, W F Maxwell.

Mc—A C McIntosh, Alexender McKethan, Miss Flora A McPherson, John McDougald, W J McKay, Malcom A McNeill, Archabel McDonnel, Robert McLaurin, David McPherson, Margaret D McNeill, John W McKetheron, Dug McDuffey, D M McDuffey, Sr, N K McLod, Mrs Chruhan McKenzie, P McQueen.

N—J P Nanderi, W H Neall, Bryant Newell, Nathan Newell, Chas L Noble.

P—Martha A Page, John W Page.

R—Chloe Randell.

S—Daniel Smith, Edward Stills, Miss Mary E Seanell 2, John D Smith, John P Scales 2, Alen Shaw, Miss Susan An Skepper, Parsley Smith, John Stuart, Mrs Edward Stills, Mrs. Easther Smith, William Stordy, W H Sampson, Lesha Stuart.

T—Elck Turner, T Trull, John R Tailor.

W—Miss Martha K Williams, Archeble Wright, Miss Mary K Williams, Thos D Williams, Miss Issabella D Wright, Molli Webb.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

$25 REWARD.

ON the 1st day of January, 1853, I hired a Boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq.; sometime in February following he left Mr. Williams, and I had reason to believe was lurking in the Neighborhood of Fayetteville, but now I believe he has been kidnapped or decoyed by some villain. Said Boy is of black complexion, is between 13 and 14 years old, quite an active good looking little fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, or $50 if arrested out of the State so that I get him.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian.

March 4, 1854. 76*tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 21st of January last, a NEGRO GIRL by the name of Susan, aged about 23 years, five feet 3 or 4 inches high, copper colored, thick lips, and broad upper teeth. Said girl was raised in Robeson county. I will give twenty-five dollars for her confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get her, and twenty-five dollars for any proof that will convict any person of harboring said negro.

JNO. O. DANIEL,

Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

March 4, 1854.

Turpentine Axes.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb'y 13, 1854. 70tf

JOHN I. SMITH.

WHOLESALE

UMBRELLA

AND

PARASOL

Manufacturer.

234 and 235

BROADWAY, New York.

(NEXT DOOR TO THE BROADWAY BANK.)

Is now prepared to offer the MERCHANTS visiting the city to buy their Spring goods, the

LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL

assortment of

Umbrellas and Parasols,

to be found in Europe or America. You are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock

Before Purchasing.

N. B. Please cut out this card and put it in your memorandum book for reference.

JOHN I. SMITH.

Manufacturer.

70-3mpd]

Removal, and New Firm.

WM. M. CARTER having associated with FAUST & WINEBRENER, they will continue the HARDWARE BUSINESS under the firm of

Faust, Winebrener & Co.,

And have REMOVED to their NEW FIVE STORY BROWN STONE STORE, No. 15 North 3d Street, East side above Market, Philadelphia, (erected on the lot formerly occupied by the "OLD City Hotel,") where we are prepared to show a very full assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Rifles, Turpentine Axes, Hatchets,

And all other goods usually kept by Hardware establishments. We respectfully solicit a visit from our friends, and buyers generally.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 10, 1854. 70-11t

PEARCE & PEMBERTON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

Our Spring Stock will be complete by 10th March.

R. F. PEARCE.] (62tf) [E. H. PEMBERTON.

Just Received and for Sale,

20 BBLS. No. 3 MACKEREL.
10 kits No. 1 "
10 " " Salmon.
200 lbs. Cod Fish.
20 boxes Cheese.
5 " Adamantine Candles.
20 " Tallow "
5 " No. 1 Soap.
10 " Soda Crackers.
2 hhds. Brown Sugar.
5 bbls. Crushed and Granulated Sugar.
Buckwheat Flour in 25 lb. sacks.
Pickles, Rice, Saleratus, and Yeast Powders.

ALSO—3 dozen Turpentine Axes. By

W. H. CARVER.

Feb'y 7, 1854. 69tf

Skim Nets and Net Twine, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Jan'y 25, 1854. 65-2m

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. W. F. BASON begs leave to say that he expects to be in Fayetteville in February, when he hopes to see and hear from his friends and others.

Jan'y 26, 1853. 66tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal, Fresh, Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

SECOND

Fall and Winter Stock for 1853.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving their SECOND Stock for this season, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots; Silk, Satin and Straw Bonnets; Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing;—with a large assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs.

The above Stock embraces a variety of Seasonable Goods not enumerated, comprising one of the largest assortments we have ever offered; and having recently been purchased by the Package, at a reduction from the prices of the first of the season, they will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on our usual terms.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 2, 1853. 32tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26tf

FISH! FISH!!

MACKEREL in half and whole Barrels, for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

Sept. 14. 28tf

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE this day associated with me in business my brother, B. G. WORTH, and would solicit for the new firm a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon myself.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of T. C. & B. G. WORTH, for the transaction of the Forwarding and Commission Business.

We are occupying the fire-proof Brick Store, and Plank Wharf in front, owned and formerly occupied by R. W. Brown, as well as his Naval Store Wharves and Shed immediately below Ann street, and are amply prepared to receive and forward, sell or store, any amount of Merchandise entrusted to our care. Usual advances on cotton, naval stores, or other produce.

T. C. WORTH.
B. G. WORTH.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1854. 63-2m

CORN.

1500 BUSHELS COUNTRY CORN in store, for sale

W. H. LUTTERLOH

Jan'y 18, 1854 63tf

D. W. C. Benbow,

DENTAL SURGEON,

IS located third door below the Market. All who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. He guarantees satisfaction in all operations.

October 10, 1853. 34tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to merit a share of public patronage.

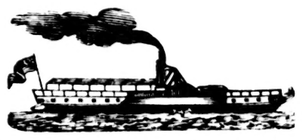
J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf



FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852. 3tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 13. 35tf

Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn,

For sale by WORTH & ELLIOTT.

April 1853. 87tf

Fall Trade, 1853.

I have received my Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

My Stock is large, and well worth the attention of purchasers. Any kind of Produce taken in exchange.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

STEAMER HENRIETTA,

THROUGH from A. Wessell's wharf in Wilmington, to her old wharf in Fayetteville, with a sufficient number of Flats to accommodate those wishing to ship through or way freight.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Sept. 9, 1853. 27tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

Spirits Turpentine Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay cash for Spirits Turpentine, (in good order,) allowing only a fair margin to pay incidental expenses in sending to a general market.

When parties prefer to ship on their own account, the undersigned will make liberal cash advances (for the usual commission) on all Spirits and Rosin placed in their hands for shipment, giving the owner always the option to sell in Wilmington or ship to New York.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 6, 1853. 8tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the style and title of JESSUP & CO., for the distillation of Turpentine, and the Grocery business in Campbellton. Our Still will be on Water Street, a few yards north of Clarendon Bridge. We shall keep a general assortment of Groceries in the brick store on Main Street.

J. McD. JESSUP.
C. P. JONES.
WM. G. BARBEE.

Feb. 13, 1854. 70-3m

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical South*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 62tf

BUTTER!

A NEW SUPPLY, just received.

GEO. McNEILL.

Jan'y 30. 66tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852 95tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

H. C. McLEAN.

Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

Wagon and Team for sale.

ONE large Road Wagon and 4 Horses, 2 Buggies, and 1 Carryall. For sale cheap by

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 14, 1853. 44tf

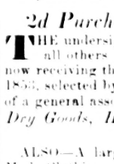
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

LARGE No. 3, Mackerel.
" " Herring.
Fresh Lime.
" Plaster Paris.
" Cement and Plastering Hair.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

July 22, 1853. 13-tf

NOTICE.



THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE undersigned having lately arrived from the North, wishes to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has just opened a Shop on Mumford street, in the upper part of Messrs. Pier & Branin's Carriage Repository, and is now prepared to receive all orders for all kinds of House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, &c.

Persons wishing such work done will do well to call and see my specimens of workmanship.

Window Shades furnished to order; also Sashes, Blinds and Doors, at the lowest market price.

All work executed with neatness and despatch. Only give me a call; I am bound to please.

HORACE W. BLACK.

Jan'y 12, 1854. 61tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about **1260 acres of Land,** suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There are on the premises a good saw and grist mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also a dwelling, and all the necessary out-houses, in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Tarry Place, on which there is a small farm, a dwelling house and other houses.

On the first named tract there are cut about twenty-five thousand Turpentine boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

WM. R. BOLTON.

Oct. 27, 1853. 40tf

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for 100,000 lbs. of Cotton Batting or Wadding. Also, for 3,000,000 (three millions) of Reeds from 3 to 3¼ feet long, and also, 10,000 (ten thousand) pounds of good clean Corn Shucks, in stated quantities. For further particulars inquire of

R. W. HENRY.
J. HENRY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1853. 44-tf

2d Purchase for the Fall of 1853.

THE undersigned would notify their customers and all others buying in this market, that they are now receiving their second Stock of FALL GOODS for 1853, selected by one of the firm personally, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

ALSO—A large addition to their stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

All of which they offer to the trade upon their usual accommodating terms.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give our stock an examination before making their selections.

HALL & SACKETT.

October 3, 1853. 32tf

FAYETTEVILLE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY.	AVON E. HALL.
H. L. MYROVER.	J. G. SHEPHERD.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.	WM. WARDEN.
JOHN H. COOK.	S. T. HAWLEY.
D. A. RAY.	JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
A. A. McKETHAN.	C. BENBOW.
GEO. McNEILL.	WM. McLAURIN.
NATHAN A. STEDMAN.	WM. McINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

GEO. McNEILL,
JOHN H. COOK,
JAS. KYLE, } Executive Committee.

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved wit'nin the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company; that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $116,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

TOBACCO.

WE have on hand several lots of Tobacco, which we will sell at lower prices according to quality, than can be had of any other house in Town.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Dec. 29, 1853. 57-tf

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES,

Summervill, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructers, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes; Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

October 14, 1853. 36y

LOOK AT THIS!

THE subscriber is prepared and qualified to despatch all orders for Paper Hanging, having on hand a fine assortment; among which may be found the Oak and Marble patterns. He also carries on the Mattress-making and Painting, of all descriptions. Call on him at No. 7 Green street.

R. W. HENRY.

Jan'y 16, 1854. 62tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

THE LAST NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Taylor was dissolved the first of last May. There has been but little heed paid by their friends to the call for settlement of their notes and accounts. We now distinctly say that all notes and accounts remaining unpaid will be put in a train of collection during the month of January.

JAMES G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Dec. 24. 57-tf

ANDREWS'S

Tin Ware and Store Depot.

ALWAYS on hand, Cooking, Box, and Parlour STOVES.

—ALSO—

A varied assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail. By C. W. ANDREWS,

Market Square.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

SHOOKS WANTED.

THE Subscribers want to purchase any quantity of the above named article; those having the same for sale will do well to call on us at the Store No. 7, Green Street, North of the Market, after the first of January.

R. W. HENRY.
J. HENRY.

Dec. 14, 1853. 55-tf

Gill's Ne Plus Ultra BURNISH.

THE Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's "*understanding*" a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at Mr. Nathan Sikes' boot and shoe establishment, on Person street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.

THOMAS GILL.

Nov. 9, 1853. 47tf

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON.

J. G. SMITH respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the surrounding country, that he has moved his Barbering establishment to the Hotel Building. His room may be now found opposite the new Fayetteville Bank, where he is prepared to Shave and Trim on accommodating terms. He very respectfully returns thanks to his old customers and the public generally for their liberal patronage, and hopes that his custom will be GREATLY INCREASED, as he has been to a considerable expense in fitting up his Shop for the comfort of his customers. He would invite the attention of the citizens to his READING ROOM, in rear of his Shaving Establishment, where they will find all the leading Political papers of the day.

All kinds of Perfumeries and Hair Oils, Shaving Soap, Hair and Shaving Brushes, and a variety of other articles in his line, for sale.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 20, 1853. 38-6m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854.

Elizabeth Lee, *ex.* David Kendall and wife Elizabeth, John F. Lee, Richard Lee, Luke Lee, Fanny Lee, and Catharine Lee.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants above named are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1854.

68*6t] N. D. BOGGAN, Cl'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854.

James Davis and wife, and others, *ex.* David Kendall and wife Elizabeth, John F. Lee, Richard Lee, Luke Lee, Fanny Lee, and Catharine Lee, (children of J. P. Lee, dec'd.)

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants above named are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1854.

68*6t] N. D. BOGGAN, Cl'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854.

Benjamin I. Dunlap and Joseph W. Allen, Executors of Young H. Allen, *vs.* John L. Boyd and wife Ruth R., William H. Caldwell and wife Jane C., Charles W. Henderson and wife Lucy Ann, Young Watson, William Allen, Mary Jane Allen, and Richard Allen, by their guardian John G. Allen, and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants above named are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1854.

68*6t] N. D. BOGGAN, Cl'k.

BARTH'W FULLER,

Attorney at Law,

ATTENDS to the drawing of all Pensions payable at this Agency, and the prosecution of suspended Pension Claims against the United States. He invites those who may believe themselves entitled to pensions or the arrearages of pension to correspond with him, and particularly the following persons: James Anderson; Jacob Johnson; Hardy Johnson; George Kearsey; Pool Hall Pope; Nancy Thomas, widow of Philip; Martha Allen, widow of William; Janet Armstrong, widow of Thomas; Isabella McNeill, widow of Daniel; Mourning Scall, widow of Sanders.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 16, 1854. 71-3m

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against Farquhard Campbell, and desirous to avail themselves of the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed by him to the undersigned, are hereby notified to file the particulars of their claims with him, within sixty days hereafter, or they will be excluded. JAMES P. HODGES.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1854. 71-3w

P. S. Claimants may file their claims with my Attorney, Warren Winslow.

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at wholesale or retail.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Dec. 10, 1853. 52

PERUVIAN GUANO.

WE have received a large supply of PERUVIAN GUANO, which we offer at lowest market price.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Jan'y 1854. 59tf

THE STEAMER "SUN."

THIS new and very light draught Steamer has commenced running, though not quite finished. She is taking freight, drawing only 13 inches water. She possesses superior advantages for low water service.—She has also a large amount of warehouse, shed and wharf room, where Naval Stores or other freight may be stored with safety.

R. M. ORRELL, Ag't.

Sept. 10, 1853. 27tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a Power of Attorney to me executed by Alex'r S. Bridgers, I offer for sale seven hundred and five acres of VALUABLE LAND, situated in Robeson county, on Ashpole Swamp, adjoining the lands of John McNair and others. Said Land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn, is exceedingly well timbered, and to Turpentine or Timber makers would afford quite a fine opportunity of speculation, being within 3 and 5 miles of Lumber River.

Terms.—One-half cash, or note negotiable at Bank; the other half, notes with approved security, payable 12 and 18 months from date.

If not sold privately, I will expose this Land to public sale in Lumberton, on the 27th of March, being Monday of Robeson Superior Court.

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,
Attorney for A. S. Bridgers.

Feb'y 11, 1854. 70tf

THE undersigned having, at January Term, 1854, of Anson Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of James M. Waddill, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. R. HARGRAVE, Ex'r.

Feb'y 4, 1854. 70*4t

$500 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of conveying my Negroes, ISAAC and NANCY, away for the purpose of selling them, or aiding them to escape to a free State. Or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring them.

Isaac is a very likely boy, about 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complected, about 27 years old, and weighs about 175 pounds.

Nancy is dark complected, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very stout and likely.

Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, near Floral College, and are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Hector McEachern's, in Robeson county, N. C., as they have relations in that section of country.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Bennettsville, S. C., Feb'y 2, 1854. 68*tf

B. F. GRADY,

General Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other Produce.

☞ Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk, North Water Street. 68*tf

A RARE CHANCE

For Capitalists.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me for purposes therein mentioned, I, as Trustee, will proceed, on the 21st of March next, on the premises, to sell all the property of the

SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Situated in the town of Salem. And if the bid for the whole property should not be considered satisfactory, the Buildings, Machinery and Lands will be offered for sale separately, on terms to be made known on the day of sale. Said sale to be continued from day to day till the whole property is sold.

THOS. J. WILSON, Trustee.

Salem, N. C., Jan'y 10, 1854. 64*8t

$75 Reward.

WE will pay Seventy-five Dollars Reward for the apprehension and delivery of a Negro Boy named BILL, purchased of Dr. Foust, Randolph county, N. C., and raised by John Goldston, Chatham county, N. C. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighborhood of said Goldston's, or in the neighborhood of a Mr. Jones, who has his father in his employ, engaged in the Turpentine business in Moore or Cumberland counties. Said negro is about 18 years of age, dark complexion, weighs about 140 lbs., about five feet five or six inches high. Said negro ran away about the 15th or 20th of October 1852. We will pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of Bill in Jail, so that we get him, or his delivery to us 12 miles South West of Vanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.

JAS. K. PINNIX & CO.

Dec. 2, 1853. 52*tf

R. R. R.—No. 3.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS,

REGULATES TO A HEALTHY ACTION

All the Organs and Secretions of the Body,

Restores to Health and Strength,

THE DISEASED AND WORN OUT PARTS.

COMPLAINTS THAT RADWAY'S REGULATORS ENTIRELY CURE.

Costiveness,	Liver Complaint,
Indigestion,	Heart "
Dyspepsia,	Kidney, "
Dropsy,	Bladder, "
	Urethra, "

DIFFICULTY OF PASSING URINE.

Dizziness,	Inflammation of the Stomach,
Stupor,	Biliousness,

MELANCHOLY.

MALIGNANT DISORDERS,

Small Pox,	Measles,
Scarlet Fever,	Yellow Fever,
Bilious Pneumonia,	Typhoid Fever,

AND FEVERS OF ALL KINDS.

Influenza,	Pluriesy, Common Cold,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Irregularity,	Prolapsus Uteri,
Hysteria,	Womb Difficulties,
Whites,	Amenorrhœa.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
Loss of Energy,
Loss of Memory,
Loss of Strength,

R. R. REGULATORS

ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,
Perfectly Tasteless,
Good at all times.
Never Sicken.
Never Gripe.

DOSES.

ONE TO THREE—REGULATES
FOUR TO SIX—PURGES.

One Regulator at Night, on going to bed, will ensure sound sleep, a Good Night's Rest, and a Healthy and Pleasant Discharge from the Bowels in the morning.

Radway's Regulators, Ready Relief, Renovating Resolvent, are sold by Druggists everywhere.

N. B.—Persons troubled with Melancholy, Depression of Spirits, and every body who feels themselves ill used by the world without any just cause on their parts, should take a few doses of R. R. Regulators. More unhappiness is caused within us from the want of a healthy and regular action of our organs, than from any external cause. We promise all who take Radway's Regulator a regular action, of the organs and a cheerful and happy disposition,

RADWAY & Co.,
162 Fulton street.

The American Seed Garden,

WETHERSFIELD, Conn.

JOHNSON, ROBBINS & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

OFFER for sale, through the subscribers, their Agents for North Carolina, a full, complete and fresh assortment of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS, *warranted* the growth of 1853, and put up expressly for this market. The reputation of these Seeds grown at Wethersfield has extended far and near, and stands at present unrivalled in quality and adaptation to southern soils and climates. The proprietors are old and experienced gardeners, and continue to have for a long series of years done, to pay their undivided and individual care to the cultivation, gathering, cleaning and packing of the seeds they offer for sale.

The assortment consists in part of the following:

Artichoke, Asparagus.
Beans—Dwarf and Pole, every variety.
Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, " "
Cauliflower—Early London and Large late Asiatic.
Colewart or Collards, Corn Salad, Cress.
Cucumber, Egg Plant, every variety.
Carrot and Celery, every variety.
Indian Corn—Early Sweet, Large Sweet or Sugar, Early White Flint, Early Tuscarora.
Kale—Green, Curled, Scotch.
Lettuce, Melons, Mustard, Onion, every variety.
Okra—Green and White.
Parsley—Plain or Common, Double or Curled.
Parsnip.
Peas, every variety.
Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Spinach, every variety.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash, Tomatoe, Turnips, every variety.
Sweet Herbs—Sage, Savory, Thyme, Lavender, Lemon Balm, &c. &c.

All orders addressed to Beverly Rose, Esq., Wholesale Agent in Fayetteville, and S. M. Weed, in Wilmington, will meet with prompt attention.

WEBB & REA.

Dec. 5, 1853. 50tf

☞ Cream Ale, Layer Raisins, Boston Cheese, half and qr. Barrels Fresh No. 1 and 2 Mackerel. For sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON

Dec. 20, 1853. 52tf

GUANO.

50 TONS received and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON

Dec. 15, 1853. 52tf

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Robeson county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER.

Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 75tf

COAL LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 175 acres of LAND lying on the North side of Deep River, immediately joining the land of L. J. Haughton, and lies on the line of the Coal vein, and according to the opinion of those capable of judging, is nearly all underlaid with coal. A beautiful situation, a fair proportion of good Low Grounds just about the centre of all the Coal Mines yet discovered on the River, and if there should ever be a rail road run from Fayetteville to Deep River, about the best and most convenient location that could possibly be found for it. There has been Coal found in various places on said land, though but little examination has been made. Any person wishing to buy can come and look for themselves.

HARRIS TYSOR.

Fair Haven, Moore county.

Feb'y 20, 1854. 74tf

The copartnership heretofore existing between Steele & Shortridge, in the South End Woollen Mills, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 18th Feb'y, (inst.)

R. J. STEELE, Jr.
JOHN SHORTRIDGE.

Feb'y 22, 1854. 74*tf

The above-named Mills will henceforth be operated by the undersigned, who, while offering his acknowledgments to the patrons of the Mills, would respectfully ask a continuance of their favor, and request of others who may have occasion to purchase Woollen Kerseys, to try those of his manufacture, as he is confident that he can give entire satisfaction.

JOHN SHORTRIDGE.

NOTICE.

THE Notes and Accounts due the former firm of Steele & Shortridge having been placed in my possession, I would respectfully request all persons indebted to said firm, either by note or account, to call the same by the first of April next. By doing so you will confer a favor upon the undersigned and perhaps save cost to themselves.

ROBT J. STEELE, Jr.

Feb'y 22, 1854. 74*tf

TO FLOUR BUYERS.

HAVING just repaired my Mills at the head of Deep River Navigation, and having enough Wheat on hand to make about 1000 barrels of Flour, I expect to be able each and every week from the 1st of March to deliver 75 or 100 barrels of Flour until the new crop shall come in, put up in good order, and intended for shipping. Will generally be in Fayetteville on Thursday. Any person below or South of Fayetteville, or at Wilmington, can have an opportunity of buying on the day named, or send me an order with the price they will give for any quantity they may want, directed to Harris Tysor.

HARRIS TYSOR.

Fair Haven, Moore county, Feb. 20, 1854. 74tf

A GOOD PRICE.

A GOOD PRICE will be given for a Female Teacher that can be recommended as a good English scholar, and that can teach Music, if such a one can be had within one or two months or immediately. It is one of the most pleasant and healthy situations. Please address a letter to Harris Tysor, Fair Haven, Moore county, stating the price and time to commence.

HARRIS TYSOR.

Fair Haven, Moore county.

Feb'y 20, 1854. 74tf

Lands and Saw Mill

For Sale.

THE health of the subscriber being such as to render a change of business necessary, he offers for sale the

PLANTATION, and one SAW MILL in good repair.

At RIVER SIDE, on Lower Little River, 14 miles West of Fayetteville, formerly occupied by Col. A. Malchison, containing some 250 acres, including the Dwelling and all other